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LADY-HOUSEKEEPER, or Companion. A Widow (thirty-four), no incumbrance, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Of good birth and education. Highest references.—A. G., 16, Oak-villas, Lullington-road, Anerley.

WANTED, a situation as SECOND or YOUNG LADIES' MAID. Thorough good needlewoman and plain dressmaker. Nine years' character. Age 28. Address A. B., 94, Palmerston-road, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway.

WANTED, a good NURSE, for a child fifteen months old. Would have to go to Malta in autumn. A Churchwoman. Apply Mrs. Beaumont, Cole Orton Rectory, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A LADY wishes to recommend a thoroughly respectable ATTENDANT to an elderly or invalid lady. Age 29. Address Mrs. H. Vaughan, the Lawn, Nailsea, Somerset.

A LADY requires a good HOUSE and PARLOUR-MAID, and gives good wages. Address Miss Lambert, 7, Pyrland-road, Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey.

WANTED, middle of June, an experienced COOK, for a quiet situation. Town and country. Good personal character required. Reply, stating age, wages, and situations lived in, to T. M. G., May's, 159, Piccadilly.

WANTED, a steady, plain COOK in a gentleman's family. State wages, &c.—Mrs. Clarke, 7, the Crescent, Oxford.

WANTED, a Servant as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Must have good character. Fare paid. Wages £16. Address, Mrs. Arthur Jacob, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

WANTED, good COOK in a small family. Aged about forty. Baking required. Churchwoman. Wages £18 to £20. Thorough good character. Address Mrs. Neville, Lissant Mount, Oxton, Birkenhead.

CAN any Lady recommend a Young Person, who has been a kitchen-maid for some years, as a good plain COOK for the country? A small dairy. Kitchen-maid kept. Wages £25, all found except beer. Apply, stating all particulars, to Mrs. M., 13, Athelstan-road, Margate.

COOK (good plain) WANTED, in a small, quiet family in the country. Clean, active, and reliable. Good personal character indispensable. Wages £20, all found, with a rise to £24, if really good and satisfactory, but no beer, beer money, or perquisites. Address stating full particulars, Mrs. C. Holland, Highbury House, Maidenhead, Berks.

WANTED, as KITCHEN-MAID, a strong, active, and willing Girl, who has been well brought up. Recommendation from a lady or housekeeper requisite. Address the Housekeeper, the Lea, Esher, Surrey.

A LADY is very anxious to find a good and comfortable situation for a LAUNDRY-MAID, age twenty-five, whom she can very highly recommend as Second where three, or First where two are kept. Address Miss Geary, 47, Upper Grosvenor-street.

GARDENER.—Will any Clergyman kindly recommend me an intelligent Man, who would also act as Sexton, and could sing in the choir, as GARDENER? A knowledge of roses, ornamental trees, herbaceous plants is needed. House, garden, and £35 a year. Address Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, Bothalhaugh, Morpeth.

GOOD GARDENER WANTED, single man preferred. Must be willing to make himself generally useful, understand pigs, and be able to milk a cow. Good wages to suitable man with high character. Send full particulars and references to last employer and parish Clergyman to Rev. Priestley Foster, Elmore, Gloucester.

A LADY can recommend a strong steady YOUNG MAN for the stable under a coachman, or for indoor place under a butler. Address C. B. A., Williams's Library, 5, Claremont, Hastings.

WANTED, a situation as COACHMAN. Unmarried. Age thirty. Four and a half years' character from last place. Address Edward Pope, Perranarworthal, Cornwall.

THE Hon. Mrs. OLDFIELD recommends a strong, respectable BOY, aged thirteen and a half, for the stable under a coachman. Is a light weight and well adapted for work of the kind. Address 19, Thurloe-square, S.W.

WANTED, a GROOM, under a coachman, who can ride and drive. Age twenty-one. To live in the house and wait at table occasionally. Good character required. Address N., Ripon House, Putney heath, S.W.

A LADY wishes to recommend a Lad as SECOND FOOTMAN, or under a butler. Address W. Mann, Brickelhampton, Pershore.

A LADY wishes to recommend a Boy as PAGE, between fourteen and fifteen years old. Address Mrs. Haygarth, 24, Wilton-cresent, S.W.

THE VICAR of Cheswardine, Market Drayton, recommends a Boy as PAGE. Active and apt for indoor work. Good character.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber on Monday came under preliminary discussion a number of Bills for reforming certain taxes on liquors, which the Finance Minister, M. Léon Say, opposed, on the ground of general impracticability. The Budget, he said, would be upset by the adoption of the new form of taxation, and, even supposing the Bill to be finally rejected, its discussion would produce an agitation which it would be difficult to appease. The House having, nevertheless, decided, by 278 to 155 votes, to take the matter into consideration, the Minister of Finance took up his portfolio, left the Chamber. On Tuesday some explanations were given respecting the vote which led to M. Léon Say's resignation, when the principal members of the Committee stated that the vote was not intended to indicate hostility to the Finance Minister, and would in no way interfere with his Budget An order of the day expressing confidence in the Minister of Finance was then adopted. M. Léon Say accordingly remains in office.

The Senate on Thursday made further progress with the Bill on Preliminary Criminal Investigations, while the Chamber reached Clause 8 of the Bill regulating Secondary Education, other than that provided by the State.

M. Cherbuliez, the novelist, was on Thursday received into the Academy as the successor of M. Dufaure.

The Léon Say incident has led to a duel between M. Pallain, the head of the contentious branch of the Ministry of Finance, and a private secretary of M. Wilson, the secretary being the alleged writer of insulting articles on that Ministry. M. Pallain is one of the most esteemed functionaries in the Ministry of Finance, and under the Gambetta Cabinet held a high post at the Foreign Office. Both combatants were slightly wounded, and M. Pallain's adversary has since ceased to have quarters at the Elysée.

GERMANY.—According to telegrams from Friedrichsrühe, Prince Bismarck continues to suffer from gout, a waning appetite, and indigestion. Acute pain has of late caused continued sleeplessness. The Prince is still compelled to keep his bed, and looks very thin and careworn, but declares that he will go to the House to support the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, if he has to be carried thither. The select committee on the Bill has reported against all its clauses by 20 votes to 4.

At St. Augustine's Church, Wiesbaden, on the Rogation days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day, there were special services for humiliation and intercession, Tuesday being observed, according to the direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Anglican Church, as a Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions. The addresses and a sermon at Evensong were given by the Rev. J. D. M. Murray, M.A., Vice-Principal of the Wells Theological College, formerly of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi. The Ascension Day services were well attended, and there was an unusually good number of communicants. The sermon was by the Rev. Llewellyn Williams, chaplain. The collections during the day, amounting to £8, were given in aid of the Cambridge University Mission to Delhi.

A special train passed through Berlin, from Brody to Hamburg, with a number of Russian Jews, on their way to America. Among the emigrants were many women and children, most of them poorly clad. At the station they were treated to coffee and rolls by the Alliance Israélite, which has undertaken to forward them. Scenes like these occur almost daily in Berlin. So great is the influx of Jews from Russia that the German Central Committee for their relief have given notice that they will not assist voluntary fugitives. They will only shelter and send on such as have been driven from house and home, either by the violence of the peasants or by the measures taken by the ruling authorities. Applicants for assistance must, however, be able to support themselves and their families in America by manual labour of some kind. Ten thousand fugitives have already been cared for. A curious sign of the times was afforded lately in one of the so-called "Schöppen" Courts, for the trial of certain penal offences, each of which consists of a judge and two specially sworn lay assessors, or quasi-jurymen. The accused, a Jew, objected to one of his lay judges as being an anti-Semite; and the plea was allowed.

From the pen of the erudite Professor Gneist, of the Law Faculty, Berlin, and Liberal member of the Imperial Parliament, there has just appeared a complete *Constitutional History of England* from the Anglo-Saxon times to the present. The work forms a solid, well-printed octavo of more than 700 pages.

RUSSIA.—The *Official Messenger* of Wednesday publishes the four clauses of the regulations in regard to the Jews agreed upon by the Committee of Ministers and approved by the Emperor on the 15th inst. They provide:—1. That Jews are henceforth prohibited from settling outside towns and villages, except where Jewish settlements may already exist. 2. That all contracts of purchase or tenancy concluded with Jews are provisionally suspended. 3. That Jews are prohibited from transacting business on Sundays, and on holidays when the business establishments of Christians are closed. 4. That Clauses 1 and 3 shall only be applied in governments where Jews are permanently settled.

AMERICA.—The British Minister, Mr. West, gave a banquet on Wednesday at Washington in honour of the Queen's birthday; the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the President of the Senate, and the Speakers of the House attending. Secretary Frelinghuysen proposed the Queen's health.

A great strike of working men is threatened in the United States on the 1st of June. The Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers in Pennsylvania make a demand for an increase of wages, which the iron manufacturers refuse to allow. If the orders of the association be obeyed, from 30,000 to 60,000 ironworkers will strike on the 1st June, and 16,000 miners in the same State cease work at the same time for a similar reason. The employers say they are willing to have work stopped, as the market is overstocked. The Free Trade advocates say the situation is the natural outcome of a Protective policy.

The New York City boilermakers' strike has terminated in favour of the strikers, an advance of 10 per cent. in wages having been generally conceded.

Five persons were killed and three severely wounded by the Kohinor Colliery explosion; the others were rescued.

The President has determined to appoint William A. Wheeler of New York, formerly Vice-President of the United States, to be President of the Tariff Commission. He is a Protectionist.

AUSTRIA.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath passed on Wednesday the Bill on Electoral Reform sent up by the Lower House. The chief incident was the speech of Prince Charles Auersperg against it. The Prince was at the head of the first Parliamentary Ministry in Austria for two years; and since his retirement from office has busied himself in the provincial affairs of Bohemia. As one of the great landlords, and as Land Marshal of the Bohemian Diet, he holds there an influential position, which he has used all along to soften the antagonism between Germans and Czechs. He effected the compromise at the last general election, by which the Constitutional party, which had the majority, and could have carried all its twenty-three candidates, gave up four seats to the Czech and Conservative landlords. In his speech the Prince reproached Count Taaffe with not having kept the terms of this compromise.

The immigration of the Jewish refugees from Russia into Galicia is taking such large proportions that the noble efforts of the Relief Committees are altogether unable to deal with it. Thousands come into the country, while only a few hundreds can be sent off to America. Some 12,000 of the exiles are at and about Brody. As those who are destitute and unable to work are not sent away, it is feared that they will entail a great charge on the locality; while the crowding of so many people, exhausted by long journeys on foot, by privation and exposure, is affecting the sanitary condition of the town. The authorities have drawn the attention of the Government to this state of things. If so great an influx continues they will soon be unable to provide anything for the immigrants. The Relief Committees are to be invited to concentrate their efforts. The Stadtholder of Galicia, Count Potocki, who was first received by his Majesty, has visited the spot. The accounts which we receive are very painful. The fugitives arrive in batches in the early morning, having escaped during the night. Some have regular passports, others foreign ones which they have bought, while many get across the frontier by bribing the Russian gendarmes. Whether an unreasonable panic drives them away or not it is difficult to say.

SPAIN.—At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday evening the Ministers unanimously resolved to continue to carry out gradually their programme of political and economical reforms in a Liberal sense, so long as they could count upon the support of the Crown and the Cortes, without allowing themselves to be influenced by the hostile attitude of certain elements of the majority who desire that the reforms promised by the Liberal leaders when in Opposition should be immediately introduced.

The Cuban deputies are about to present a Bill to the Chamber in favour of the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba.

TURKEY.—The present exaggerated fear of conspiracies and political demonstrations, and the extraordinary means taken to prevent them, are well illustrated by the following incident:—Two Turkish officers visited the annual exhibition of paintings lately opened, and requested the keeper to send two pictures which they designated to Bahri Pasha, chief of the Pera Police, as his Excellency thought of purchasing them, and wished to examine them closely. The keeper assented, and unsuspectingly went with the pictures into Bahri Pasha's presence. He was there told in an authoritative tone that the pictures were seditious, and must not be exhibited in public. In a realistic scene representing the horrors of war, the sharp-eyed imaginative guardian of the public peace had discovered what he considered to be an allegorical figure of Armenia; and in a dead lion with vultures hovering over it, he detected an allusion to the present political condition of his country. The former picture, being the property of an Ottoman subject, was summarily confiscated. Similar rigour is being exercised with regard to the Press. Greek and Armenian books which had been long in circulation, and many of them largely used in the public schools, have lately been declared seditious; and in some cases the publishers have been condemned to fines and imprisonment. A special class of spies is kept for detecting this peculiar form of sedition.

EGYPT.—The news respecting the situation in Egypt is not satisfactory. The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The greatest uneasiness prevails with regard to the position of affairs. Matters seem to be going from bad to worse. Arabi Pasha does not, it is true, absolutely refuse to resign. He, however, lays down conditions precedent that must be regarded as an arrogant defiance to the allied Powers. He refuses to recede from the position he assumed when he told the French Consul-General that before he would entertain the idea of resignation the fleets of England and France must be withdrawn. Then, and not till then, will the Ministry consent to efface themselves.

Even in the event of France and England capitulating to the National party—that is, to Arabi—he and his colleagues will not resign absolutely. They will divest themselves of political functions, but firmly retain their military offices and posts. They will certainly refuse to leave the country. Another condition on which Arabi insists is that the Khedive must grant a Constitution to Egypt.

An important fact for the European Powers to note is that it is now pretty certain Arabi and his party mean to depose the Khedive if they can. They will even go further and endeavour to banish the descendants and overthrow the dynasty of Mehemet Ali Arabi Pasha and his faction hope to carry out their ends by appealing to the Sultan, as their real Sovereign, to support their efforts to get rid of the Khedive, who is, after all, they urge, only the Sultan's Viceroy.

If the foreign Powers interfere with Arabi and the "Nationalists," the latter will oppose force by force, and they are taking active steps to carry out this policy. Arabi's emissaries are carrying on a vigorous and unscrupulous propaganda. They are stirring up the Moslem fanatics in the country and endeavouring to lash into fury the most ignorant and bigoted sections of the Mahommedan population in Egypt. The cry with which they appeal to them is, that the Khedive is a traitor—that he is selling Egypt to the English. The mildness with which Arabi and his following are treated greatly strengthens their power. Mildness in Egypt is identified with weakness, and, believing that France and England are afraid to interfere actively, the party of rebellion waxes every day more and more insolent.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

I am able to assure you positively that up to now Arabi Pasha and his associates refuse to listen to the representations of the European Powers. This is unfortunate, as it leads people to say that France and England acted weakly in even opening up any negotiations at all with the irreconcilables of the "National Party." Arabi Pasha continues to make preparations for fighting. He is issuing orders in all directions for constructing fortifications. The general opinion, I find, is that the moment has at last arrived when some energetic action must be taken by England and France, or by one or other of these Powers.

Whatever may be thought in Europe, I have strong reasons for stating that, up to the date of the actual crisis, the Sultan was hostile to the proceedings of Arabi Pasha and his party. Seeing, however, how England and France have ignored the influence of the Sultan, an impression prevails that the Egyptian Ministry has received confidential orders from Constantinople to resist, in order to force England and France to have recourse to Turkish intervention.

The situation gets worse every day, and the British Government should at once display some energy. If they do not act speedily they will sacrifice the vital interests of England in Egypt.

A Reuter's agent at Constantinople telegraphed on Wednesday that—

The British and French Governments, after exchanging views upon the recent demand of the Porte for the withdrawal of the squadrons from Alexandria, on the ground that order was re-established in Egypt, have sent identical instructions to Lord Dufferin and the Marquis de Noailles. The latter have consequently declared to the Porte that the British and French vessels will leave Egyptian waters as soon as a normal state of things shall have been re-established. England and France are even more solicitous than the Porte that the naval demonstration should not be extended, and only wish that it should cease at the earliest possible moment. They desire, however, to ensure the establishment of a durable and normal state of things.

In every official document and speech on Egypt (says the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News*) we are told that England and France are in perfect accord:—

To those obliged to live in Egypt it looks as if the Powers in accord do nothing beyond hoping that it will not be necessary to do anything. The reply of Sir Charles Dilke yesterday in the House of Commons has caused great concern to the Europeans in Egypt. The Powers don't or won't understand the critical position of affairs. The Arabs understand nothing but force. Soft words are no remedy here. The fleet has now been at Alexandria nearly a week, and the solution of the crisis is further off than ever. The optimist opinion of the Foreign Office, that the presence of a small fleet at Alexandria will ensure, without recourse to force, the authority of the Khedive and the liberties of the nation, is probably by this time dispelled.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—

I receive lamentable accounts from the interior of the disastrous results, inevitable from the absence of any administrative Government, the neglect of all precautions for ensuring a supply of water for the crops, and the absence of labour owing to the forced conscription. Natives from Meballet have come to Sir Edward Malet in Cairo, entreating his protection against the soldiery, and representing that the villages are becoming deserted through fear. A continuation of the present anarchy will destroy the good effected during the last two years.

The diplomatic agents of England and France delivered an ultimatum to the President of the Council of Ministers on Thursday afternoon, of which the following is the full text:—

"The undersigned diplomatic agents of England and France:—Whereas, Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables, moved by the spirit of patriotism and desirous of assuring peace and prosperity to Egypt, proposed to Mahmoud Pasha Sami, President of the Council of Ministers, as the only means of putting an end to the disturbed state of the country, the following conditions:—

"1. The temporary removal from Egypt of Arabi Pasha, with the retention of his rank and pay;

"2. The sending of Ali Fehmy and Abdella Pashas into the interior of Egypt, equally with the retention of their rank and pay;

"3. The resignation of the present Ministry. And whereas these conditions, through the conciliatory spirit which has dictated them, can prevent the irreparable misfortune which menaces Europe, acting in the name of, and authorised by, their respective Governments, recommend them to the most serious attention of the President of the Council of Ministers and his colleagues, and in case of necessity they will exact their due fulfilment. In intervening in the affairs of Egypt the diplomatic agents of England and France have no object other than the maintenance of the *status quo*, and consequently the restitution to the Khedive of that authority which belongs to him, and without which the *status quo* is necessarily menaced.

"The intervention of the two Powers having no character of vengeance or reprisal, they will use their good offices with the Khedive to obtain a general amnesty, and will be watchful of its strict observance."

SOUTH AFRICA.—Telegraphing on Wednesday, the *Times* correspondent at Durban says:—

The Legislative Council has been summoned to meet on June 7. It is understood that a protest against Cetewayo's restoration will be proposed at once for adoption. Mr. Robinson, the defeated candidate for Durban, is to be entertained at a public banquet under the mayor's presidency in recognition of his long services. The Cape Parliament is still sitting. The opposition to the Ministry is rapidly collapsing. The native difficulties in the Transvaal are said to have been settled by the complete submission of the chiefs. All is quiet in Basutoland. The Transvaal Volksraad has approved of the proposed construction of a railway to Delagoa Bay. The Free State Volksraad is considering the subject of railway communication with Natal. The 7th Hussars are about to embark in the *Anglian*. The goldfields in Eastern Transvaal attract much public interest; but the statements which are forwarded to us from the districts concerned are found to be conflicting.

TASMANIA.—The vacancy caused by the retirement of Bishop Bromby appears, from the *Hobart Town Mercury*, to be causing some little excitement. There have been meetings of some friends of Dean Bromby, vicar of St. John's in that city, son and chaplain of the retiring Bishop, who are anxious that he should succeed his father; and it was proposed to address the board of electors in his favour. This was resented by others, and not proceeded with; and it appears to be desired that the board should delegate the appointment to persons outside the diocese, including the Archbishop of Canterbury. One of the papers suggests the name of the Rev. F. H. Cox, now rector of Ditton, Cambridgeshire, who was incumbent of St. John's, Hobart Town, 1849—67, and Dean 1872—74. It appears from Crockford that both the suggested candidates are Cambridge men. Mr. H. B. Bromby graduated B.A. Jesus College, 1864; Mr. F. H. Cox at Pembroke College, Bell University Scholar, 1840, Senior Optime and First Class Classical Tripos, 1843.

MADAGASCAR.—The following extract from a letter of the Rev. James Coles, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel missionary in Madagascar, containing an account of the burial of Mrs. Kestell-Cornish, wife of the Bishop of Madagascar, will interest our readers:—

"*Antananarivo, April 3rd*, 1882.

"I think you will like me to write to tell you about the funeral of Mrs. Kestell-Cornish on the 8th of March, and what the people did to show their love for her.

"The coffin was very nice indeed, very massive, and made of Roamboana, a sort of rosewood. There was no ornament, except a handsome brass cross about a foot in length fastened on the lid. She looked so calm as she lay with a beautiful wreath of white roses on her.

"After the Bishop had seen her for the last time, the old women whom she had taught came in, each bringing a bouquet of flowers to place on her. When they had done this they left the room, and the coffin was fastened down, but these old women would not leave the place, and sat all day in the burning sun in the courtyard, with their hair down their backs, according to the custom of this country when in mourning. In the evening I advised them to go home, but they would not, and asked to be allowed to watch all night; so as soon as the coffin was taken to the church they went also, and remained the whole night. Next morning there was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 6 a.m., at which the Bishop, his servants, and the missionaries communicated. The servants sobbed so much that the service could hardly be carried on. At seven o'clock the first part of the Burial Service was said. This enabled the European residents to attend. There were a large number of them from all the Missions, also merchants, &c., the French Consul and his wife, the Norwegians and L.M.S., the F.F.M., and a large number of Malagasy.

"The Queen sent a letter and gift of money, according to custom. The Chief Secretary of State called and did the same. Many princes also nobles called and sent. The Norwegian ladies brought beautiful flowers, and the coffin was quite hidden by them. The pall, brought out from England, was used for the first time. The congregations of the different churches wished to buy a silk Lamba to wrap the body in, but, as that was not allowed, they undertook to supply bearers for the twelve miles she had to be carried. Most of them carried, and those who by circumstances or position could not sent their slaves. When the bier was taken from the church through the city thousands followed. I have never seen a greater crowd, except when the Queen came into the city.

"As soon as we reached the outskirts of the city I sent back most of the people, yet still some hundreds went on.

"When we arrived at the college the people formed in procession, which reached over half a mile. They were then joined by the congregations near the college; yet everything was very quiet. We went at once to the grave, which was decorated with beautiful flowers and ferns. The Bishop went to the grave and remained there until it was filled up. A large number of bouquets and wreaths were placed in the grave by the Malagasy. They could not do enough to show their love for her. And they are often asking what will happen to them now? for Mrs. Cornish did so much work which must now stop, especially teaching and looking after the women. I do not know what we shall do!"

VATICAN NEWS.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Virtue, senior Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces, and now stationed at Malta, has been elected Bishop of the new Roman Catholic diocese of Portsmouth. The election needs the confirmation of the Pope.

La Gerarchia Cattolica, the Court guide of the Vatican, has just been published in Rome. From it we learn that there are at present five vacancies in the Sacred College of Cardinals. All these are in the Order of Cardinal Deacons. Since the accession of Leo XIII. twenty Cardinals have died, and twenty-one have been created.

Forty years ago Cardinal Schwarzenberg received his hat. Although the wearer of the oldest hat, he is by no means the oldest man in the Sacred College. This honour belongs to Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who is eighty-seven years of age, with a hat twenty-nine years old. Zigliara and Parocchi, the youngest cardinals, are forty-nine years of age; and of the 65 cardinals now living, 48 are above sixty and 33 above seventy years old. Cardinal M'Cabe makes the fifth living English-speaking cardinal.

From the *Gerarchia* we also learn that the Roman Church has 9 patriarchates, 176 archi-episcopal sees, and 876 dioceses and vicariates. Fifteen foreign countries, according to the same authority, now hold diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The Inquisition, or Holy Office, would appear to be still in complete working order, with a force of 13 cardinals, 24 consultors, and several other officials.

PAINTED WINDOWS, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A daring outrage was committed at Cregg, county Clare, on Saturday night, and a "Moonlighter" was shot. Cregg, the residence of the late Mr. Latty, J.P., is situate between Crusheen and Gort, on the borders of Clare and Galway. At half-past ten o'clock a.m., three men, armed, but not disguised, went to the house and demanded admittance. The caretaker, a pensioner named Ford, asked what they wanted. They told him to open the door adding that they called for a friendly purpose. He complied with their demand, and immediately on his opening the door one of the ruffians levelled a gun at him. Ford, who was standing a little behind the door, fortunately pushed aside the muzzle of the gun. Had he not done so, he must have been shot dead. As it was, the charge slightly wounded him in the abdomen. The fellows then went away. Ford, procuring a loaded gun, fired at the fugitives, one of whom received the full charge in the back. The wounded man turned out to be a shoemaker named Tubbidy, who belonged to the village. His wounds, though serious, are not likely to prove fatal. He was removed to Ennis gaol on Tuesday evening. The outrage is supposed to be agrarian.

The policy of conciliation recently inaugurated has not produced as yet much hopeful favour in the districts where intimidation prevailed. A man named Michael Nolan was stoned even from the confessional in Neallinglass Roman Catholic chapel on Ascension Day, the sanctity of the day and of the place affording no protection to him. His offence is that in order to earn his bread he had done some work for Mr. Rawson, who is "boycotted." The mob in this locality have recently resumed the insolent and defiant demeanour which had been for a time subdued. A young horse, the property of Mr. Rawson, and worth £50 or £60, was maliciously injured on Thursday last. A wound was found in one of the fore legs, which it is believed was caused by a revolver bullet.

A man belonging to one of the factions inhabiting the country between New Pallas and Doon was attacked on Thursday last and savagely beaten with loaded whips in Limerick. He now lies in Barrington's Hospital in a dying condition. The police went in pursuit of his assailants and arrested three of them near Ballysimon. An attack was made on the police, one of whom received a blow from a stone on the head. They, however, succeeded in bringing the prisoners to the barracks.

At Limerick, on Saturday evening, the police patrol arrested two persons, whereupon they were attacked by a mob of nearly 5,000 persons, who stoned and severely injured several of them. The police drew their revolvers, and would have used them but for the interference of two Roman Catholic clergymen, who interceded also with the mob. The latter, however, refused to disperse, and were charged by a strong contingent of police, who finally appeared on the scene armed with rifles with fixed bayonets. In the *mêlée* several persons were wounded. The rioting continued for several hours.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying on Thursday to an address from Cork, expressed the earnest hope that the improvement already to be observed in the state of the country would increase, and that it would not be needful to employ the severer powers which the Government had found it their duty to ask for. But it would be his duty, if crime and illegal combination continued, to enforce the law vigorously, though calmly and impartially. It would be his first duty to try to restore confidence, but he could only succeed in this if those who desired the prosperity of Ireland would assert their independence and aid the Government to establish order.

The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, who was a conspicuous figure in the land agitation and was confined in gaol as a suspect, has returned to Kilmallock, after a long absence in America. He arrived on Friday evening, and was treated to a public demonstration The town was illuminated in honour of his return, and tar barrels were lighted on every eminence adjoining the town.

Cardinal M'Cabe paid a visit to the Lord Lieutenant on Saturday at Dublin Castle, and had a long interview with his Excellency. The sentiments of his Eminence as to the state of the country, and especially as to the recent assassinations, are well known. It is a singular fact, the correspondent of the *Times* points out, suggestive not, it may well be believed, of any change of feeling on the part of the great mass of the community, who are still as faithful and obedient to their spiritual guides as ever, but rather of the paralysis of fear which recent crimes have excited, and to the more defiant and desperate attitude of the lawless classes, that only three or four persons were in waiting to receive his Eminence on his return from Rome, invested with the highest ecclesiastical honour and authority, although his return was expected, and under other circumstances, such an event would have called forth a public demonstration. Still more significant is the fact that on the evening of his arrival some miscreants placed a piece of crape at his hall door, and that his Eminence has since been placed under police protection.

Patrick Meledy, of Ballina, aged 14 years, who was wounded in the recent affray with the police on the occasion of the Parnell rejoicings, died on Sunday morning. The event has caused much excitement, and a subscription has been opened to employ counsel at the inquest. Sub-Inspector Ball has to be protected by two constables.

A number of suspicious-looking strangers have been observed about Dublin during the last few days and are objects of vigilant attention on the part of the police, who believe that they are instruments of mischief inspirited by local agents of Fenianism. Before the assassinations in the Phœnix Park other strange visitors were observed about the city, but the reception of the Lord Lieutenant was so enthusiastic that the police were thrown off their guard and had no apprehension of any danger. The omission to protect Lord Frederick Cavendish is explained by this, and also by the fact that it was not known that he would proceed that evening to the Chief Secretary's lodge, and his arrival was not expected even by the housekeeper. The police have fruitlessly searched the canal at the Rialto Bridge for the weapons used in the murders, thinking it possible that the assassins might have flung them there while escaping along the road back into the city. They would not have required them for self-defence if attacked, as, no doubt, they were provided with revolvers.

Colonel Robert Bruce, Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, has been appointed Inspector-General in the place of Colonel Hillier who has resigned, notwithstanding all the statements that have appeared as to the appointment of Colonel Brackenbury.

Parochial collections are to be made throughout county Limerick to sustain the evicted tenantry of Lord Cloncurry.

The Marquis of Sligo's residence at Westport, Mayo, is advertised for sale in the American newspapers.

Archbishop Croke, speaking on Sunday in the county Tipperary, urged the Government to pause in their coercive career, and promised that if they settled the Land question, and in future consulted the friends rather than the enemies of the Irish people, peace and prosperity would soon be manifest.

The *Dublin Express* of Thursday, referring to Mr. Dillon's speech and the Parnellite split, says:—"Mr. Dillon turned, viper-like, upon the hand that set him free. The parties to the Kilmainham treaty are repudiating it, and Mr. Gladstone has fallen into his own trap." The *Irish Times* says:—"The Irish people are watching intently the split in the Irish party, and favour the more moderate section. Mr. Dillon's speech was most injurious." The London correspondent of the same paper mentions the probable displacement of Mr. Parnell by Mr. Dillon.

An inquest was held at Tralee on Wednesday, on the body of a farmer named O'Donnell who was found dead on the railway, about five miles from the town. A stick covered with blood was found some distance away from the body, which was leaning against the fence, so that it could not have been struck by an engine. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from wounds feloniously inflicted by persons unknown. Three arrests have been made.

A man named Kennedy, a tenant of Mr. Going, of Ballyphillips, county Tipperary, has made a determined attack upon his landlord's residence. Late on Tuesday night he went there, uttered violent denunciations against all landlords, and endeavoured to smash in the door with a hatchet. Failing in this he killed two valuable setter dogs. He has been arrested.

A letter from Mr. Davitt to Dr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, thanking the people of that county for having re-elected him while in prison, was published on Wednesday. The writer says:—"I have held from the outset of the land agitation that until the work of Irish members of the House of Commons should, in courage, perseverance, and national sincerity, become the reflex of popular effort in Ireland, it would never command that confidence from our people without which an Irish party in Westminster would be only half doing the work of purging Irish public life of landlord and hostile representation. The labours of Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary followers show that we have at last a National party that can be trusted in any emergency, and that Irishmen can do in an alien assembly what could not, in the existing relations of the two countries, be performed outside of the House of Commons. The history of the Land League movement will show that much can be done for Ireland by an organisation that is wielded in conjunction with, but not in subordination to, the labours of its advocates in the English Parliament; while showing what a field of labour there is for the youth and patriots of our country, in which honour may be reaped in substantial service rendered to its cause, without either coming in open conflict with the rulers of Ireland or doing violence to the sensitiveness of nationalist convictions. In obedience to this belief, and from long reflection that I could do more good for Ireland outside than inside the House of Commons, I have always refused the questionable honour of a seat in that assembly. The people have been accused of not giving the Land Act a fair trial, but I think the truth would be better expressed by admitting that we refuse landlordism any more trials whatever after our bitter experiences of its manifold crimes and failures. Ireland does not ask for an improvemant in the system which 300 years of social misery, crime, and ruin have shown to be utterly and hopelessly unsuited to the genius and interests of our race. Irish landlordism is like the incorrigible thieves with whom I have been associated in prison. No amount of reformation will reclaim it from inherent vice. Its instincts are plunder, while its very existence depends upon the amount which it can steal from the labour and wealth of Ireland. Instead of having grappled with this festering social cancer in a courageous and effective manner, Mr. Gladstone has proceeded upon the lines of his former mistake, and has produced another and experimental measure by which landlord and tenant, instead of being legally divorced, are both turned over into the hands of lawyers, while the country is invited to place all its prospects of peace and prosperity in universal litigation." In regard to the new Coercion Bill, he asks "whether coercion has ever cured crime in Ireland or in any other country, and observes that the only power on earth that can deal with secret societies is the power of convincing a people in whose service they are enlisted that their just rights, social and political, will be honestly considered and courageously handled by the power whose misrule and injustice have called such occult agencies into being." This letter was read by Dr. Nulty, the Bishop, to the clergy assembled on the occasion of an ecclesiastical conference, and it was received with universal and enthusiastic applause.

The Council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued a manifesto to the Irish revolutionists in the United States. It reproves all Irishmen for speaking of the Dublin assassinations as a murder, saying, "Call it rather the wrath of God following in the footsteps of the oppressor. Let us clothe ourselves in sables, aye, in sackcloth and ashes, for our own dead, not for the enemy's." The manifesto proceeds in this strain for some length, and speaks of Mr. Burke as a poor tool who deserved to lose his life, and concludes thus:—"Awake, arise, in solemn, secret conclave, continue with augmented force, give emphasis, dagger, fire, sword, and other available resources of civilisation to our imperishable hatred, our ancient, merciless, unrelenting enemy, to destroy whom we shall use, while life endures, every means within reach of human effort. We proclaim our unswerving fidelity with ancient Gospel force; we authoritatively declare you are to regard recent events merely as a cloud the size of a man's hand on the horizon, clearly indicating what will infallibly follow in the near future. To our brethren of every Irish secret revolutionary organisation we now solemnly declare the watchword—the hour has gone forth; we pledge ourselves to apply all our resources, redoubled energy and devotion with even a ferocity equal to that of our arch-enemy, to the great work confronting us."

A "lady" Land Leaguer, Miss Mary Gleeson, was tried on Saturday at the Nenagh Petty Sessions for sending letters to a farmer named Michael Ryan, telling him that the Ladies' Land League had heard that he had paid his rent to his landlord, Mr. Massey Finch, J.P., and calling upon him to attend their meeting on the following Sunday and show that he had not done so, or abide the consequences. The magistrates ordered her to give bail, two sureties in £50 each for six months, or be imprisoned in Limerick gaol for three months; she refused to give bail, and was committed to gaol. The Nenagh brass band accompanied her to the railway station, playing "God Save Ireland," and a crowd cheered her all the way.

A thinly-attended meeting, convened by the "Michael Davitt" branch of the National Land League, was held on Wednesday night at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, to protest against the new Coercion Bill. Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., condemned the Bill for its brutality and hypocrisy, and Mr. Biggar, M.P., said that the present Government did not consist of true Liberals, but time-servers.

The announcement of the intention of the Government to distribute a sum of £180,000 among the constabulary, as a national recognition of their arduous labours and proved fidelity and zeal during the last two years, has been received with grateful feelings by the rank and file of the force. The officers, however, who have shared their toil and peril and have had their responsibility vastly increased, feel aggrieved, and not without reason, that this is no practical acknowledgment of their special exiertions. A similar feeling is exhibited by the Dublin Metropolitan police, who have been harassed and have suffered severely from the violence of the populace and the increased duties cast upon them. It has been by no ordinary watchfulness and exertion that they have repressed the lawless spirit which was beginning to show itself in the city, and would, no doubt, have proved formidable if not put down by a strong hand.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CITY CHURCHES.

On the order for going into Committee on this Bill, the Bishop of LONDON observed that when the Bill was read a second time the noble Earl opposite had spoken in strong terms of the non-residence of many of the City incumbents. Now, it was difficult to define residence; but it was the fact that a large proportion of the City clergy were non-resident, and that was a very great evil. Probably there were many clergy houses which for a long time past had been used for business purposes, and it was impossible now to buy them back except at enormous prices. It was one of the main objects of the Bill to deal with this difficulty.

The Earl of CARNARVON agreed with the Right Rev. Prelate that it was desirable, as far as possible, to reduce the evil of non-residence. He hoped, also, that by judiciously arranging the times of the various services to meet the requirements of those who frequented the City, another evil—the scanty attendances at some of the churches—might be removed.

The House then went into Committee.

Clause 1 was agreed to. On Clause 2, the Earl of ONSLOW moved to insert words providing that one Commissioner shall be nominated by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and one by the Bishops of Rochester and St. Albans.

The Bishop of LONDON accepted the amendment, which was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 3 was agreed to. On Clause 4, the Earl of ONSLOW said that the area of distribution laid down by the Bill—that of the Metropolitan Board of Works—was much too limited. It would exclude Wimbledon, Croydon, Edmonton, Tottenham, Finsbury-park, and other suburbs. Some allowance ought to be made for the probable increase of population in the suburbs during the next decade. We ought also to recognise the fact that twenty minutes' ride in a fast train brought a residential suburb as near to London as one that was a mile or two away, but without railway communication. He therefore proposed to substitute for the area defined that of the metropolitan police district, as laid down by the 2nd and 3rd Vic., c. 27.

The Bishop of LONDON was understood to accept the amendment, and it was adopted, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to, as were clauses 5, 6, and 7.

On Clause 8, the Earl of ONSLOW moved to insert after "benefices" the words, "the maintenance of the fabric of such churches as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, are not needed for Divine worship, but which, for architectural or historical reasons, ought to be preserved."

Lord LAMINGTON and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY supported the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved, in Clause 9, page 7, line 17, to leave out from "shall" to end of sub-section, and insert "be laid in print bofore both Houses of Parliament, and if neither House of Parliament, within twelve weeks, exclusive of any period of prorogation, present an address praying Her Majesty to withhold her consent, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council by order to approve the same."

The Marquis of SALISBURY was glad that some check was to be put to the powers of the Commissioners, who he did not think would necessarily be of so conservative a character as the Right Rev. Prelate (the Bishop of London) thought. They had had sufficient experience under the Irish Land Act of the result of placing unrestricted powers in the hands of Commissioners.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved the insertion of a new sub-section to Clause 9 as follows:—"7. Every such scheme shall, from the date specified in the scheme, or if no date is specified, then from the date of the Order in Council, have full operation and effect in the same manner as if it had been enacted in this Act."

The amendment was agreed to. Sub-section 8 was also agreed to. Clause 10 was agreed to. To Clause 11, the Bishop of LONDON moved the addition of words providing that persons ceasing to belong to the Church of England should no longer receive its emoluments. The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 12 and 13, and also Clause 14, with a verbal amendment, were agreed to. The Bill having passed through Committee, the House resumed.

PLURALITIES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill. Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to. On Clause 3, the Bishop of EXETER moved an amendment to the effect that one of the Commissioners under the Bill should be a layman, instead of all being clergymen. The Right Rev. Prelate said that he made the proposal in consequence of the desire of the two Houses of Convocation.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill, as were clauses down to Clause 10.

The Bishop of CARLISLE moved a new clause intended to protect the mortgages of Queen Anne's Bounty from being affected by the Bill. The clause was agreed to, as were the remaining clauses of the Bill.

LINCOLN COLLEGE STATUTES.

Earl SYDNEY brought down Her Majesty's reply to the Address voted by their lordships on the 12th May, praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent to the new Statutes of Lincoln College, Oxford, announcing Her Majesty's compliance with the request.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill having now passed through committee without amendment, and the Boiler Explosions Bill having been read a second time, and various other measures advanced on their way to the statute-book, Lord Waterford postponed his motion relative to the Kilmainham compact, and it seemed as though the House were about to rise for the holidays, with little to disturb its normal calm. To the surprise, however, of the few peers who yet remained, Lord GRANVILLE took occasion to object to the postponed motion as irregular in its terms—as similar, in fact, to a notice which had been given in the Commons, and which the Speaker had declined to allow to be put. Lord SALISBURY suggested that it was irregular to discuss the terms of a motion not before the House, but Lord GRANVILLE, not willing to cease from the attack he had opened until all his shafts were spent, proceeded to move the adjournment of the House till June 1, for the usual Whitsuntide holidays. Having thus, as he termed it, "protected the dignity of the House," he again inveighed against the terms of the motion of Lord Waterford—a course which Lord SALISBURY further forcibly condemned, commenting upon its inconvenience in promoting discussion upon the whole policy and conduct of the Government at the end of a sitting, when but very few members were present. He demurred to the statement that the motion of Lord Waterford was irregular, and at this Lord GRANVILLE, with ill-concealed passion, accused the noble Marquis of himself committing the fault of which he had complained—viz., of discussing the terms of the motion. He even twitted his Lordship with "rushing in" to assume the paternity of the resolution, and Lord DENMAN having then continued the discussion, the House adjourned for the holidays at 7.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ARREARS BILL.

The interest with which hon. members regarded the debate on the second reading of the Arrears Bill was by anticipation seen in the attentive way in which various notices and questions relating to Ireland were followed early in the sitting. Amongst the notices were one from Mr. Gorst as to a question respecting Michael Davitt's expressions of contempt for his ticket-of-leave, and one from Sir H. Wolff ironically directed at the Kilmainham compact, being in brief a request for information as to whether Mr. Parnell is to be replaced on the Commission of the Peace. Questions from Mr. P. MARTIN and Mr. COWEN as to the resolution of the Irish judges in opposition to their proposed new duties under the Prevention of Crime Bill led to the admission from the Premier that their Lordships were not consulted in regard to the Bill, and to a declaration that it was not intended to alter the clause under notice. Subsequently the Premier gave notice that at two o'clock next day he would move that the Prevention of Crime Bill should have precedence from day to day over all other business. He added that if necessary he would not scruple to take the same course as regards the Arrears Bill. Mr. PARNELL, however, intimated that he would move that the Arrears Bill be included in Mr. Gladstone's motion.

Thus far Ireland received its usual prominence at the very opening of the sitting, but, as a matter of course, the affairs of Egypt also came in for a measure of attention. The initiative on this subject was taken by Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, in answer to whom Sir C. DILKE—more sanguine than Lord Granville in the Upper House—said that the Government continued to entertain a favourable opinion as to the prospects of the situation. Mr. ONSLOW and Mr. BALFOUR, anxious that the naval demonstration should not afford a parallel to the Dulcigno *fiasco*, then pressed for information as to the position and objects of the fleet, the former asking whether instructions had been sent similar to those at Dulcigno, that not a shot was to be fired. Sir CHARLES DILKE, however, laconically replied that at Dulcigno no such instructions were given; and thus, with little more than negative information, the matter dropped.

On the debate on the second reading of the Arrears Bill being opened by Mr. GLADSTONE, a cheer expressive of that gratitude which is said to be a lively sense of favours to come proceeded from the Irish benches, and a faint buzz of encouragement was heard from the supporters of the Government. The depression of the Kilmainham compact revelations still weighed down the right hon. gentleman, who was, however, in fairly good voice. With much less than his usual verbosity he laboured to prove

that in the circumstances of the case a settlement by gift would be less objectionable than a settlement by loan. He defended the former principle by reference to some rather remote precedents, and concluded with the conventional declaration of the irrevocable intentions of the Government. Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, for whom Captain Aylmer and Lord George Hamilton had given place, followed, and in moving his amendment against the Consolidated Fund being charged with any payment in respect to arrears except by way of loan, spoke with a very firm grasp of the economic and moral bearings of the question before the House. He described the proposal to deal with the question by way of gift as intended to benefit, not the most deserving, but the least reconcilable, of the Irish tenants, and effectively pointed out that those who had come forward and paid their rents at great personal risk would certainly view the settlement by gift with jealousy. It would, in fact, be a settlement as mischievous and demoralising as it was gratuitous, and he therefore appealed to the Government to reconsider the position. In this appeal Captain AYLMER vigorously joined, holding that in England settlement by gift would be regarded as a sop to sedition, and in Ireland as the spoil of victory. Mr. FORSTER, however, who continued the discussion, and who for once during many a month found himself supported by Parnellite cheers, could not adopt this view. He had considered the subject carefully, and had with reluctance been compelled to conclude that the principle proposed could alone be adopted. Like many Conservative members he looked to emigration as the ultimate remedy, so far as the poor tenants were concerned, but he held the rather novel view that the condition of those tenants must be improved first of all at home before they would be induced to better themselves elsewhere. It was, in fact, necessary to raise the people above the position of feeling "forced" to emigrate. The House did not appear to follow very intelligently Mr. Forster in the physiological analysis of Irish character upon which he based his conclusion, but the argument was one that pleased Conservatives and Parnellites alike, for both found in it support to views which they had often expressed, though with the aim of arriving at different conclusions.

The debate was continued by Mr. MULHOLLAND, who held that the two millions had better be employed in aiding emigration. Mr. SHAW, in judicial terms, then supported the second reading, but confessed that he was not yet convinced that settlement by gift would not teach the people to rely unduly upon State assistance. Mr. Dawnay, Mr. Givan, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cartwright, and others followed, and then Mr. GORST characterised the Bill as one of the most profligate ever submitted to Parliament. It would, he held, be regarded by the unsophisticated public as the price paid for the Kilmainham treaty, and he added that in imposing upon the Land Court the duty of deciding which tenants were able to pay and which were not, it would impose what the Premier last year declared to be an impossible task. He agreed with hon. members on both sides of the House that the Bill, when passed, would not be a final settlement, and he quoted a recent speech of Michael Davitt at Manchester to show that there was no intention of getting rid of the Land League agitation. To this Mr. TREVELYAN replied, maintaining that the cause of distress among the Irish tenants was the bad years of 1878-9, and that the discontent in Ireland was to a great extent attributable to evictions. For these he held that emigration would only be a partial remedy, and what was needed was a fresh start, such as this Bill provided. He concluded by declaring, amidst ironical cheers, that the Irish Government believed that the Bill pleased the Irish people, and had their confidence. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON then twitted the right hon. gentleman with having delivered a speech which, in many respects, had little reference to the Bill before the House. He urged that there was not the slightest proof that the money they proposed to give away would stop the agrarian war, and declared that he could not applaud the Government for throwing over their friends in order to enter into an agreement with men whom they had imprisoned for sedition and treason. Col. NOLAN having then supported the Bill, the adjournment of the debate was moved shortly before one o'clock by Baron H. DE WORMS. This was resisted by Mr. GLADSTONE, but strongly pressed upon the Government by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. On a division, the motion was rejected by 290 against 140; and the adjournment of the House was then moved by Mr. CHAPLIN, and seconded by Alderman FOWLER. Mr. WHITBREAD attempted to charm the Opposition into withdrawing the motion; and Mr. GLADSTONE, who found in the action of the Opposition a further justification of the new Rules of Procedure, declared that he would again take the sense of the House. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE repeated former arguments to the effect that one night's discussion was wholly inadequate for so important a Bill, but Mr. FORSTER held that if the decision were not taken that night the matter would be left in a state of uncertainty for days if not for weeks, as the Prevention of Crime Bill must take precedence. Sir W. H. DYKE, Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, and others supported the adjournment, Mr. CHILDERS, however, still maintaining that the debate would be pressed on, and Mr. O'CONNOR POWER asserting that if the Conservatives were not prepared to meet the Bill with a direct negative they were now guilty of obstruction. Mr. CHAPLIN'S motion was rejected by 272 against 135. The adjournment of of the debate was therefore moved by Sir H. MAXWELL, and Mr. DILLWYN, thereupon joining in the cry of obstruction, advised the Government, under the circumstances, to decide to defer the proceedings on the Coercion Bill until the second reading of the Arrears Bill was agreed to. On the ground that no Government whip had been issued, Mr. A. BALFOUR argued that the Government themselves had not expected a division that evening. Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. GLADSTONE followed, it being contended that an immediate decision was necessary, in order to give the Government of Ireland a fair chance of successful administration, and the Land Act a reasonable hope of attaining its objects. Mr. CHAPLIN, Mr. HENEAGE, and Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH followed, the House now waxing boisterous, and breaking out into running commentaries of cheers and groans upon the observations addressed to it. Mr. O'DONNELL, who attached little importance to the difference between a loan or a gift in this case, as no loan would ever be repaid, opposed adjournment. Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested that if they were to sit up all night relays of members should be organised. As an alternative, however, he thought the Government might fix the bill for the morning sitting, and even if necessary let it go on till the next day, so as to give Mr. Chaplin an opportunity of discussing it on the Derby day. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, declaring amidst tremendous cheering from the Opposition, that he was actuated by a sense of duty, declined on his side to give way, and Mr. HEALY then expressed a hope that the Government would accept Mr. Labouchere's suggestion, and fix the Arrears Bill for the morning sitting next day. Mr. GLADSTONE, amidst loud Ministerial cheers, said that the Government had decided to accept the suggestion. The Whitsuntide holidays, he added, had been rendered still more doubtful. The debate was then adjourned.

It was now three o'clock, but on the report of Supply being brought up, Mr. DILLON called attention to the evictions on Lord Cloncurry's estate in county Limerick, and to the refusal of Mr. Clifford Lloyd to allow huts to be erected for evicted families. Mr. TREVELYAN said that he had not ascertained the facts of the case. He intended to do so as soon as possible, and he hoped that the hon. member would not persevere in his motion. Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar, and Dr. Commins continued the discussion, but Mr. DICKSON, who was convinced of the tyrannical conduct of Mr. Lloyd, appealed to Mr. Dillon to withdraw his opposition, since the Chief Secretary had promised inquiry. Mr. REDMOND said that neither the Chief Secretary nor Mr. Dickson seemed to be impressed with the urgency of the question, and therefore to give time for consideration he moved the adjournment of the debate. The discussion was further continued, and Mr. Dillon withdrawing his opposition, the report was agreed to.

The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act (1874) Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and the Poor Rates Bill was read a second time. The House then went into Committee on the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill. A motion to report progress was moved by Mr. WARTON, but rejected by 30 against 24. Progress was shortly after reported, and at ten minutes past four the House arose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

QUESTIONS.

At the morning sitting Sir C. DILKE, being asked by Mr. G. ELLIOT what steps had been taken for the protection of the Suez Canal, declined to add anything to the statement already made that the subject had received the early attention of the Government. Sir W. LAWSON having asked for what purposes the fleet had been sent to Alexandria, the UNDER-SECRETARY said it had gone to protect the lives an properties of British subjects, with the hope that its presence would help to maintain the *status quo*, the sovereignty of the Sultan, the position of the Khedive, the liberties of the Egyptian people, the development of their institutions, and the observance of international engagements. Sir W. LAWSON asked, amid a good deal of laughter, whether force was to be employed to carry out any of these objects, but Sir C. DILKE declined to give any further answer.

Sir H. WOLFF asked whether the letter of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Forster with reference to Mr. O'Shea's mission to Kilmainham would be laid on the table. Mr. GLADSTONE said that, having consulted his colleagues, they had come to the conclusion that no sufficient advantage would be gained from setting the precedent of producing a confidential letter between two members of the Cabinet, but he added that the citation which he had already made from the letter embraced all that bore upon the point.

In answer to a question from Mr. Gorst with regard to Davitt's references at Manchester to his ticket-of-leave, Sir W. HARCOURT said that no rhodomontade of that kind would have any effect, and if he violated the conditions of his ticket-of-leave it would be revocable, and it would be revoked. In answer to further questions, the HOME SECRETARY said the conditions of the ticket-of-leave were of the ordinary kind, and there was no understanding as to any relaxations.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved that the several stages of the Prevention of Crime Bill and the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Arrears Bill have precedence over all other business; and the motion gave rise to a desultory discussion, which occupied the House until past four o'clock. In the first place, Mr. DILLON and Mr. M'CARTHY protested against Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the two Bills were members of the same living body, and declared that on no account would they consent to barter the liberties of the Irish people for such a measure as the Arrears Bill. Mr. HEALY moved an amendment giving precedence to the Arrears Bill, which was negatived by 228 to 31; and Sir G. CAMPBELL subsequently moved another amendment putting all the stages of the Arrears Bill on the same footing as the Prevention of Crime Bill. Mr. COLLINGS spoke in support of it. Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in urging the House not to waste time, disclaimed all intention of delaying the measure longer than was necessary for fair discussion; and Mr. GLADSTONE said that if it became necessary he would propose to give precedence to the Arrears Bill. Sir G. CAMPBELL offered to withdraw his amendment, but in the end it was negatived by 250 to 35. On the main question being put, Mr. PARNELL said he was willing to take the last division as an indication of the opinion of the House; but Mr. O'DONNELL and Mr. A. O'CONNOR protested that they could not follow their leader in this, and insisted on a division, on which the motion was carried by 254 to 15.

THE ARREARS BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Arrears Bill was resumed by Sir H. MAXWELL, who spoke strongly against it, and by Mr. VILLIERS STUART, who, out of deference to the Prime Minister, waived his objections to the Bill at this stage.

Mr. W. H. SMITH maintained that the Bill was neither equitable in its operation, safe in the principle which it laid down, nor effectual for its purpose. On this last head he pointed out that most of those who were in arrear with their rent were also indebted to others, and the result of the Bill would enable the shopkeepers and gombeen men to evict them. He also showed that any one in arrear—if only for the ordinary "hanging gale"—might use the Bill to get an advance of public funds: and, on the whole, it would have a demoralising effect and would act as an incitement to men to disregard their legal obligations. Every one of the 585,000 tenants under £30 who did not get a share in the public funds would have a grievance; and with regard to the poorest class, the cottiers of the West, the Bill would do nothing towards the permanent improvement of their condition. He admitted that coercion alone could not deal with the difficulty, but a measure, based on unsound principles, which was a reward to dishonesty and a temptation to the repudiation of engagements, must make things worse. He objected to the Bill also because it used up a fund which might be applied to reproductive purposes. The Opposition, he said, would not have objected to a substantial advance of public money which would really give the tenant a fresh start. But that might be done in a better way than this, and he regretted that the Government had not shown greater courage with regard to such questions as emigration and the Purchase Clauses.

Mr. CHILDERS contended that Mr. Sclater-Booth's amendment raised an unreal issue, and was framed to catch votes. After replying in detail to the speech in which it was moved, he discussed Mr. Mulholland's estimate of the condition of the Irish Church surplus, against which he set a calculation of his own, showing that its annual income was well able to bear the burden proposed to be placed on it. To those who objected that it would be impossible to ascertain whether the tenant could pay or not, he replied by reminding them that last year they had held just the opposite opinion. In reference to a point raised by Mr. Lewis and others, he was understood to say that a tenant would not be regarded as insolvent who possessed property in the shape of tenant-right; and, arguing the question of gift or loan, he showed that Mr. Shaw's plan would have involved an advance of £6,000,000, of which £2,000,000 would be a gift. Finally, admitting to the full the force of the theoretical objections to the Bill, he submitted it as an honest effort to improve the position of the tenants, for which, he pointed out, no practical alternative had been proposed.

Mr. J. LOWTHER expressed his disapproval of the Bill as a premium to dishonesty and an encouragement to fraud, and, replying to Mr. Gladstone's references on the previous evening to his Yorkshire speeches, he said he was perfectly ready to repeat them in the right hon. gentleman's presence. Here Mr. GLADSTONE, who had gone out when Mr. Lowther rose, returned with an extract from the latter's speech, which he read. In it Mr. Lowther spoke of the clandestine negotiations of Kilmainham and of machinations behind Mr. Forster's back, by which he was expelled from the Cabinet; and Mr. LOWTHER now said, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, that he adhered to his language, and he believed it represented the opinion of the great mass of the community. On an appeal from Lord E. Fitzmaurice, the SPEAKER held that this epistle was not germane to the Bill; and Mr. LOWTHER said that his opinion was, of course, only founded on his information, and if Mr. Gladstone would produce documents to show that Mr. Forster had been privy to all the negotiations he would withdraw his remarks.

The amendment was then negatived by 296 to 181, and, a division being challenged on the second reading, it was carried by 289 to 157.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

At the evening sitting, on this Bill being moved into Committee, Mr. COWEN moved an amendment that, while the House is willing to aid the Government in any measure which they deem it desirable to adopt for preventing, detecting, and punishing crime, it disapproves the imposition of restrictions on the free expression of public opinion in Ireland. He prefaced it by an eloquent dissertation on English misrule in Ireland and on the causes of agrarian and political discontent, which was much cheered by the Irish members. Among other proofs that Ireland is still governed more or less as a conquered country, he mentioned the most recent appointments, all of which, without exception, were of English officials, and he criticised severely what he described as the "Penelope policy" of the Government. This Bill, he contended, would fail just as last year's Act had failed, and would involve the Government in the same odium. It might drive crime beneath the surface, but it would not in any way increase the facilities for detecting it.

Mr. THOMPSON, in seconding the amendment, also declaimed against the oppressive system of government which, he contended, was the cause of Irish discontent.

Mr. C. RUSSELL said he was as anxious as any man to free his country from the stain of crime, but he asserted that this Bill would not tranquillise the country, would not touch the causes of crime, and would leave the people in a condition of greater irritation. The terrible tragedy of the Phœnix Park afforded no justification for a departure from the path of conciliation, and, while he admitted the good intentions of the Government, he maintained that the Land Act afforded no protection to a large number of the tenants, and to a certain extent explained the prevalence of uneasiness and agitation. Criticising the details of the Bill, he objected strongly to the newspaper and public meetings clauses, but with proper safeguards he accepted the clauses as to search, domiciliary visits, &c. The special tribunals of Judges, he pointed out, would not meet the real evil—the want of evidence to convict upon. As to the magistrates' clauses, though he approved a summary jurisdiction in the abstract, he protested against intrusting this jurisdiction to the Irish stipendiary magistrates sitting alone and without appeal. No coercive measures had succeeded in Ireland, and he earnestly urged the Government to try a course of remedial legislation without coercion.

Mr. PLUNKET supported the Bill, though with regret and under the compulsion of circumstances. He asked Mr. Cowen what good he expected from raking up the bitter memories of the past, which could only inflame popular passion, and render the pacification of Ireland more difficult. As to recent appointments, though it was not his business to defend the Government, he protested against the separatist spirit which prompted these criticisms, and he pointed to the free career open to Irishmen in all parts of the Empire, and the eminent positions to which they had attained. The present difficulty was created by the American Irish; they furnished the forces with which the Executive would have to deal in the future, and if the Government did not govern Ireland by the Imperial power, it would be governed for them by men of the O'Donovan Rossa stamp.

Mr. O'C. POWER spoke against the Bill, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL maintained that it was a Bill intended solely to repress crime, and involved no greater inconvenience to the innocent than any well-disposed law-abiding citizen would willingly bear for the general good. As to the jury clauses, he believed that the Judges would withdraw their objections, and he believed that the clauses would not bring any innocent person into danger. As to the stipendiary magistrates, arrangements were being made to separate the judicial from the executive functions, and those who sat and heard cases would have no concern with police functions. The question of an appeal was also engaging the attention of the Government. He defended *seriatim* the other clauses, and asserted that the Government did not desire to go further than was necessary from the state of the country.

On the motion of Mr. DILLON, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. FORSTER explained, in reference to a statement reported to have been made by Mr. J. Lowther in Yorkshire, that other members of the Government had carried on clandestine negotiations with the Land League members without his knowledge, that the right hon. gentleman had been entirely misinformed. He had been cognisant of all the negotiations, though he had felt it his duty, when they reached a certain point, to decline to accept any further responsibility.

Mr. GLADSTONE took exception to the application of the word "negotiations" to the communications which had taken place.

PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion for going into committee on this Bill was resumed by Mr. DILLON, who, in a violent speech, advocated "Boycotting" as being preferable to deeds of violence and crime. The state of the law was such as to enable the Irish landlords to perpetrate injustice, and the tenants believed that it was only on their resisting this injustice that measures would be taken for their protection. If the Government could succeed in putting down outrage, evictions would multiply in Ireland, and until the Government denounced evictions he would not denounce outrages. The Bill was merely a gift to the landlords to enable them to wring harder terms than they could otherwise obtain from the tenants. If Parliament would leave the Irish people to themselves for a single year and allow them to settle these troublesome affairs for themselves, there would be no need for the Government to apply for any further powers. Criticising the provisions of the Bill, the hon. member contended that they would fail to check outrages, but would cause the difficulty to assume a still worse aspect than before.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed that to every man who desired to see harmony restored in Ireland the speech just delivered was a heart-breaking speech. He contended that those who supported and advocated the system of intimidation known as Boycotting, which was only carried out by the perpetration of outrage, were responsible for the lawlessness that was thus developed. Mr. Dillon came there as the apostle of a creed of oppression and despotism absolutely detached from all law and order. To abandon coercion would mean the abandonment of all restraint on lawless action, and they were told that in that case the Land League would be carried on on the basis of lawful agitation; but what right, he asked, had any one to assume that the Land League ought to be carried on on any other basis? Any Government that could comply with the appeals made to them to abandon the Bill would be undeserving of the confidence of the country, and he urged hon. members not to obstruct the passage of the Bill to the detriment of other measures of great and momentous interest.

In the course of the subsequent discussion Mr. E. CLARKE said nothing would induce him to vote in favour of a bill like this, which was a still graver infraction of public liberty than the measure which he had never ceased to regret having supported last year.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Northcote, and Mr. Cohen spoke in support of the Bill, while Mr. Dawson opposed it.

Mr. RITCHIE also declined to vote for the measure, on the ground that he had no belief either in its efficacy or in its being properly administered by the Government.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE remarked that it would be a great misfortune at the present moment if there seemed to be any uncertain sound from the Opposition side of the House. The Administration were engaged in a task more than sufficient to try the strength of the strongest Government, and the feeling of the country was prepared to support them in any measures that were necessary for the restoration and maintenance of peace and order. It ought not to be said that the difficulties of the Government were increased by any want of support from Parliament. In the face of such language as that of Mr. Dillon and of the horrible crimes which had been perpetrated in Ireland, it was the duty of the Opposition to stand up manfully in support of the Government.

Mr. BORLASE admitted that he had been engaged in preparing amendments to the Bill, but after hearing the speech of Mr. Dillon he should support the Government in passing the measure in its integrity.

On the motion of Mr. PARNELL the debate was again adjourned, and the House rose at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. PARNELL resumed the debate on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill. He said the inferences which had been drawn from Mr. Dillon's speech were not warranted. That gentleman did not mean that his exertions to prevent outrages would be dependent on the passing of the Arrears Bill, or that any intimidation would be practised pending the settlement of the Land Question. They hoped that such settlement would lead to the transfer of the land of Ireland to her people, and so evictions would be put an end to, which was the original object of the Land League. No leader of the League supposed the tenants could obtain their holdings except by buying them. He admitted that Boycotting had been practised in a way deserving severe condemnation. What Mr. Dillon and himself objected to was, the construction in the Bill before

them of a fresh offence of intimidation, which would make legal and open combination in Ireland impossible. He only desired for Irish tenants as much liberty to combine as was enjoyed by English workmen. The passing of this Coercion Bill would throw everything in Ireland into the hands of the secret societies. Agrarian crime was steadily diminishing, and he appealed to the Government not to play into the hands of Phœnix Park murderers. After several hon. members had addressed the House, Mr. TREVELYAN, alluding to the statement of Mr. Parnell that agrarian crime was diminishing, maintained that that was an open question, and not supported by statistics. He complimented the Leader of the Opposition on the manly and loyal assistance he was giving to the Government, the effect of which he did not believe was weakened by the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury on the previous night. As patriots and Englishmen the Government were glad to have the support of the right hon. gentleman. To the reproach which had been cast upon Ministers that they were sending messages of conciliation and coercion to Ireland, Mr. TREVELYAN replied that that was quite true, but that they were not sending them to the same address. Sir R. CROSS urged that the question before the House was one above all party considerations, and that men of all parties in the House ought to unite in the effort to restore order and provide security for life, property, and individual liberty in Ireland. The Conservative party were ready to give a hearty support to the Government of the day, in order that the present state of things in Ireland should cease. On a division the House negatived Mr. Cowen's amendment by 344 to 47, and thereupon went into Committee, but progress was at once reported.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord Salisbury was presented with an address at the annual meeting of the South Essex Conservative Registration Association at Stratford on Wednesday evening. In reply, having dwelt upon the importance of the constituencies preparing for a general election, which must come before long, Lord SALISBURY adverted to the state of things in Ireland, and, explaining that he did not wish it to be understood that he did not think a Coercion Bill necessary, asked why it is that a Liberal Government, professing a horror of all coercion Bills, should be compelled now to have recourse to this odious machinery which its Conservative opponents were not obliged to employ? The remark of an Irish magistrate, "We may thank Mr. Gladstone for it all," was the solution to which he thought calm examination would lead every person. The vital error of Mr. Gladstone's policy had been, however unintentionally, this—that he had made his administration of Ireland an instrument wherewith to purchase support for the Liberal party in Parliament, and to buy off the outrages and crimes of those who thought in this manner to force his conduct. Four times had Mr. Gladstone preached that lesson to the Irish people—about the abolition of the Irish Church; two years ago, when, notwithstanding Lord Beaconsfield's warning, the Liberal party threw themselves into the hands of the Irish voters by ambiguous promises, of which the Land Act was a result; in the contest with Mr. Parnell and his associates; and with respect to the Arrears Bill. As to the understanding and compact with the Irish leaders, Lord Salisbury's mind was bewildered—

I do not know, he said, what meaning to attach to terms, but my impression is that if Mr. Parnell had been an elector and Mr. Gladstone had been a candidate, and Mr. Parnell, not knowing the least of Mr. Gladstone, and having no good intentions towards him, had said, "I intend to give you my vote," and thereupon Mr. Gladstone had presented him with £10, my impression is that an election judge—they are a very prejudiced race of mortals—would have said, "There has been a compact and an understanding there." What I wish you to remember is that compacts and understandings between Governments and members of Parliament are not of sufficient rarity to excite any unreasonable remark; but what has drawn attention and deep condemnation to this transaction is, in the first instance, the extraordinary efforts made to conceal it, and, in the second place, the manner in which the Government used the power entrusted to them by Parliament for letting out or keeping in prison subjects of the Queen. They used that power in favour of Mr. Parnell, after having received from Mr. Parnell an assurance that he would co-operate with a Liberal Government in passing Liberal measures. Mr. Parnell said as plainly as words can say, without brutally putting down the fact, "Let me out and I will go into the Liberal lobby." And the man with whom this compact was made, and on whose behalf the powers given by the Legislature were exercised, was in prison on a charge of treasonable practices. One of two things must be true. Either at the moment before he was let out there was no ground for the charge made of treasonable practices, and in that case he was the most deeply injured of men, or else when he was let out without having given any security that the treasonable practices with which he was charged should cease, Mr. Gladstone was bartering the interests of the empire for Parliamentary advantage.

As to the Arrears Bill, which Lord Salisbury described as a Bill for paying other people's debts, and paying them out of the funds to which those people had no claim, he especially objected to the payment of the debts of the Irish tenant-farmers out of the Consolidated Fund, because that fund was raised by the rest of the community, and because there were parts of this country which had suffered more deeply from adverse seasons than any part of Ireland. Lord Salisbury proceeded :—

The Irish tenant has been taught by the powerful preaching of facts—the most powerful kind of preaching there is—that outrage will obtain from the English Government concessions which can be obtained in no other way, and that obedience to the law is not so profitable as breaking the law; that committing a series of agrarian crimes, which have now for so long disgraced the country, is repaid by the English Government by handing money from the Irish Church, from the pockets of the Irish landlords, and from the pockets of the English taxpayers, to those who have committed the outrages in order that they may be kind enough to commit them no longer. Is that government? Can you imagine that any Government could succeed on those terms? Depend upon it that it is a mistake to think that this terrible problem of Ireland arises because of the evils that exist in Ireland itself. It is a symptom of the general disease of the body politic—the disease, the symptoms of which show themselves at the extremities, is really at the heart. It is the heart, the Government in England, that causes all the troubles which you have to fight in Ireland. No matter what your local treatment may be; no matter what the concessions, or at whose expense they are made; no matter how many churches you may disestablish, or how many landlords you deprive of their property, you will never cure the evil until you cure that feebleness, that want of principle, that want of consistency, which are at the heart of the Government as the cause of the disease under which we labour. It is because the benefits which can be conferred by the Executive, or by legislative measures, are treated by the Liberal party as means of extending the political influence of that organisation; and, still more, because when a Liberal Government is in office they are treated as coin which can be given away in instalments as blackmail to secure peace and to bribe men to keep the law—it is because of this system of your Government at home that Ireland remains a disgrace to England.

The submission of the House of Commons was complete. The House silently and sullenly echoed the mandates of the Government—a Government feeble in every other part of its policy—strong and unflagging only in turning the screw by which the caucus is worked. It was only to the electors that the noble task in this the hour of the country's danger devolved of restoring manliness to the Government and reality to English power.

Lord CARNARVON was the principal speaker at a meeting at Hanley, when he declared that never in the whole course of recorded constitutional history had there been such a gross and manifest failure as that of Her Majesty's present Minister. Every measure the Government had adopted, be it good or bad, had been tainted by this one great evil—it had come too late. The Government, on the one hand, had to depend upon the Irish vote, and on the other, their best friends were deserting them, or, to use Mr. Forster's expression of himself, were being driven out. Two Cabinet Ministers had already gone, and great and honoured names were withdrawing their allegiance. Nor was this all. In the club, the market-place, the railway carriage, where they would, the same picture presented itself. Literature, science, the professions, property, education, intelligence, were all crying off from the Government, and were seeking their true home, where it ought to be, under the shadow of the Constitutional cause. Conservatives maintained that the present Government were not the persons to whom the fortunes of England should be entrusted. He could, perhaps, forgive a great deal of this stupidity, incompetence, and failure; but there were things which he found it very hard to pardon. It was hard to forgive a Minister who confessed that he had encouraged seditious agitation in order to pass some legislative nostrum; it was hard to forgive when a Minister like Mr. Forster was subject to every sort of unfair indirect attack—outside the Cabinet indeed, but by those who were supposed to be very closely allied to the Cabinet—until he was driven out of the Government. It was hard to forgive when kind words were reserved for those to whom the Government themselves had called rebels "steeped to the lips in treason," and when cold looks and discouragement were reserved for loyal subjects of the Crown; it was hard to forgive when the Prime Minister negotiated a treaty with a man whom he himself had acknowledged to be opposed to the Constitution of England.

Speaking at Acton, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said that Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy would end in bringing the separation of Ireland from England and Scotland within the reach of practical politics. It was his firm belief that this vital question would shortly be raised. And what did it mean? It meant the extirpation of Protestants and Protestantism in Ireland; and if Protestantism were allowed to be crushed in that country there would not be much in it worth retaining. If an attempt were made to crush Protestantism civil war must result, and he very much doubted if the Protestants of this country would allow their fellow-Protestants in Ireland to be crushed by numbers. This question was coming rapidly within the arena of political discussion; and if the country were called upon, perhaps soon, perhaps not for years to come, to give a vote as to how the affairs of Ireland were administered, he hoped that this forecast of what might happen would not be forgotten.

The second annual dinner of the Kingston District Working Men's Conservative Association was held on Thursday in the Drillhall at Kingston. After the toast of "The Queen" and of "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family" had been duly honoured, "The Houses of Parliament" was proposed and responded to by the Earl of Egmont and Sir Henry Peeke. Lord EGMONT, in a vigorous speech, defended the House of Lords from the recent attacks of the Radicals, and asserted that the present Ministers were the most incompetent and most mischievous that had ever held in hand the destinies of this country—as heedless of our honour abroad as of our interests at home; and who did not scruple to enter into a disgraceful compact with the leaders of sedition in Ireland. Sir HENRY PEEK, in an exhaustive speech, reviewed the work of the present Government and condemned it in emphatic terms. He had great confidence in the working men of England; their hearts are sound—they are proud of being Englishmen, and they are proud of being Conservatives. They apparently verified the assertion of their late great leader—Lord Beaconsfield—that the rank and file of the electors of this country—that is, the working men—watched and criticised carefully the work of the Government. As to the much-vaunted "caucus" and the "Four Hundred" or "Six Hundred," it was the greatest humbug in the world. As to the threatened dissolution, he would venture to say that though the Government were ready enough to challenge a vote of confidence, yet if that vote were to be taken by ballot there would be no doubt as to the result. Sir Henry thought the tactics of the present Government might well be described as "jaw and expediency." There was a question as to the desirability of a dissolution. He felt inclined to think that those who had made the dirty political mess should clean it up. He had himself no fear of the result of another Parliamentary election in Mid-Surrey, and he trusted the example of the working men in that district would be emulated throughout the country. Let them all be patriots first, and partisans afterwards. Sir TREVOR LAWRENCE, in replying for "The Members of the Division," criticised the doings of the Ministry, and to prove that the Conservatives are not "obstructives," said that on referring to *Hansard* for 1880 and 1881, he found that the speaking powers of the three great parties was represented as follows :—The Conservatives had spoken 5,371 columns; Liberals, 10,486; and Home Rulers, 5,989.

A letter from Michael Davitt to Dr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, thanking the people of that county for having elected him while in prison, has been published. After explaining the part he took at the last general election to return the most advanced men on national and social questions, and his reasons for thinking that "other public labour in connection with the national cause is indispensable outside of Parliamentary exertion," Davitt goes on to say :—

The people have been accused of not giving the Land Act a fair trial; but I think the truth would be better expressed by admitting that we refuse landlordism any more trials whatever after our bitter experience of its manifold crimes and failures. Ireland does not ask for an improvement in the system which 300 years of social misery, crime, and ruin have shown to be utterly and hopelessly unsuited to the genius and interests of our race. The measure is only one or two degrees less of a complete failure than the Land Act of 1870. Irish landlordism is like the incorrigible thieves with whom I have been associated in prison. No amount of reformation will reclaim it from inherent vice. Its instincts are plunder, while its very existence depends upon the amount which it can steal from the labour and wealth of Ireland. English statesmen and Englishmen generally view the question from the standpoint of local issues; but Irishmen connect the problem of its solution with a train of retrospective ruin. They are therefore compelled to place little reliance upon temporary expedients, and to insist upon such a radical measure as reason and justice indicate to be the only logical and final settlement of agrarian strife in Ireland. Instead of having grappled with this festering social cancer in a courageous and effective manner, Mr. Gladstone has proceeded upon the lines of his former mistake, and has produced another and experimental measure by which landlord and tenant, instead of being legally divorced, are both turned over into the hands of the lawyers, while the country is invited to place all its prospects of peace and prosperity in universal litigation.

Davitt agrees with the expression of a friend of his that the new Coercion Bill is "a measure for the better encouragement of secret societies." He asks whether coercion has ever cured crime in Ireland or in any other country, and observes that the only power on earth that can deal with secret societies is the power of convincing a people in whose service they are enlisted that their just rights, social and political, will be honestly considered and courageously handled by the Power whose misrule and injustice have called such occult agencies into being. Davitt's "letter" was read by Dr. Nulty to the clergy assembled on the occasion of an ecclesiastical conference. It is said to have been received with enthusiastic applause.

As a good deal of misconception seems to prevail on the subject, we may add that the conditions of a ticket-of-leave are as follows :—

1. The holder shall preserve his licence and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or police officer. 2. He shall abstain from any violation of the law. 3. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. 4. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood. If his licence is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offence, he will be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equal to the portion of his term of———years which remained unexpired when his licence was granted—namely, the term of———years.

It is obvious from this that Michael Davitt may do a great deal of mischief without infringing any of these conditions or incurring any risk of the revocation of his "licence to be at large."

MICHAEL DAVITT'S CAREER.

A correspondent sends the following to the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette* :—

"As a great deal may be forgotten in twelve years, and as there is a disposition in some quarters to represent Michael Davitt as not only a well-meaning and high-souled but also a moderate sort of person, I think a short account of his early years may be of use. The facts I am going to state are extracted from authoritative publications, and may be verified by anyone who cares to take the trouble.

"Michael Davitt was tried, together with one John Wilson, at the Central Criminal Court, on the 15th, 16th, and 18th of July, 1870, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The indictment charged him with 'treason-felony; to wit, feloniously conspiring to depose the Queen from her imperial dignity and to levy war against her.' In order to understand the bearing of the facts proved against him, it is necessary to go back as far as February, 1867. At that time the Fenian conspiracy was at its height: and on the 11th of February a number of Fenians—according to some estimates as many as 2,000—came to Chester for the purpose of surprising Chester Castle, seizing the arms kept there, and crossing over to Ireland to use them in open rebellion. The scheme failed owing to the Government receiving information of what was intended; and after its failure a series of Fenian meetings took place at the house in Liverpool of a man named Mullins, at which, among other things, the rising of the night of the ensuing 5th of March was determined upon and planned. These meetings are said to have consisted entirely of Feniana, who were present usually to the number of about thirty. At three of them, where the rising of the 5th of March was discussed, Davitt was proved to have been present. He also consorted habitually, from shortly before the Chester raid until some little time after it, with some of the Fenian leaders of Liverpool who were afterwards convicted of the 5th of March conspiracy. Whether he actually took part in the attempt on Chester Castle does not appear. It should be mentioned that Davitt's presence in Liverpool at this time, and his participation in these meetings, was proved chiefly by the evidence of a man named Corydon, who had himself been a Fenian for some years, and professed to be intimately acquainted with their proceedings and designs, and determined to injure them as much as he could. Corydon was, however, corroborated by the Liverpool police, who had at the beginning of 1867 been constantly watching the known Fenian leaders, and Davitt among the rest. Perhaps the jury thought there was further corroboration in the extremely suspicious character of an *alibi* which was set up as to this part of the case; three or four of Davitt's friends swearing positively, and with absolute unanimity, that they visited him at his house at a place near Manchester every single evening during the week of the attempt on Chester Castle, and during the week before and the week after.

"On the 5th of March, 1867, occurred the abortive rising in Ireland. In different parts of the country bands of men, consisting of some hundreds, armed with pikes, rifles, and revolvers, attacked the police-barracks; firing volleys through the windows, breaking in the doors, carrying off the arms and accoutrements, and in some cases setting the barracks on fire. These details show the kind of design which Davitt was engaged in forwarding three years before his conviction.

"In September, 1869, a detective, having occasion to arrest a man named Forrester for the unlawful possession of arms at Liverpool, found him reading a letter which he immediately tore up. The detective secured the pieces of the letter and had them pasted together, and it was produced at Davitt's trial. It has been very recently published; but its importance is such that I may perhaps be pardoned for reproducing it.

Glasgow, Wednesday.

Dear Friend,—I have just returned from Dundee, which place I have left all right. Your letter of Monday I have just read; I have no doubt but what the account is correct. In reference to the other affair, I hope you won't take any part in it whatever—I mean in the carrying of it out. If it is decided upon and you receive *Jem's*, and through him *Fils's* consent, let it be done by all means; but one thing you must remember, and that is, that you are of too much importance to our family to be spared even at the risk of allowing a rotten sheep to exist among the flock. You must know that if anything happened to you the toil and trouble of the last twelve months will have been almost in vain. Whoever is employed, don't let him use the *pen* we are and have been selling; get another for the purpose—a common one. I hope and trust that when I return to *Man* I may not hear that every man, woman, and child knew all about it ere it occurred.

"Forrester, in whose possession this letter was found, was called as a witness for the defence. His story was that it was a copy written by Davitt of a letter which he (Davitt) had received without knowing from whom it came, and had sent to Forrester in order that he might give his opinion on it. It would have been useless to deny that it was in Davitt's handwriting, because there were documents in court written and signed by him after his arrest in the presence of witnesses, as well as M. Chabot to point out the particulars in which the two were identical. Forrester also said that 'family' meant Fenians, and 'pen' meant revolver. The Lord Chief Justice's view of the matter is thus reported in the *Times* :—'That letter of his (Davitt's) about which Forrester had told a story that no sensible man could believe, showed that there was some dark and villainous design against the life of some man. The letter spoke for itself.'

"At the beginning of 1870 Davitt, under the name of Jackson, hired a warehouse at Leeds, saying that he wanted it to store soda and soap in. He occupied it from February until the end of April; having also quarters at the same time at Birmingham, where Wilson, who was tried with him, and who was, according to Davitt, merely a dupe in the matter, made and procured arms for him. Between the 26th of March and the 14th of May, Davitt made sixteen consignments of arms which were discovered by the police. Most of these were to Ireland; the boxes being addressed either to fictitious names or to obscure and respectable persons who never heard anything of the matter until the police had seized the arms. I have no means of guessing what the proportion of detected to undetected consignments may have been. In the boxes and casks that were seized, addressed in Davitt's handwriting, were found such quantities of arms as the following :—In one box, nineteen muzzle-loading rifles with bayonets, and one Snider; in a cask, thirty six-chambered revolvers, and fourteen boxes each of fifty cartridges; in three other boxes, twenty-five six-chambered revolvers each; and in another, 1¼ cwt. of ball-cartridges, partly for rifles and partly for revolvers. In one box sent to Manchester, of which Davitt himself took delivery under the name of Richards, there were found no fewer than 11,000 No. 12 revolver cartridges, and 400 Snider cartridges.

"These consignments of arms were the overt acts constituting Davitt's treasonable practices. He was arrested in London on the 14th of May, 1870, and sentenced on the 18th of the following July to fifteen years' penal servitude.

It is rumoured that the Reverend Father Coffin, after his arrival in Rome for the purpose of being consecrated as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, has, at the last moment, succeeded in inducing the Pope to believe that his ill-health entitled him to a cancelment of the appointment. It is also said that the Very Reverend Canon Gilbert, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, has been appointed to the Bishopric in his stead. Both these statements need verification. The election of Monsignor Virtue to the new Roman Catholic diocese of Portsmouth, announced a few days ago, has been confirmed by the Pope. With regard to the vacant see of Hexham and Newcastle the Roman Catholic Bishops have not yet met, and, therefore, no nomination has been made.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes :—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes :—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says :—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance' Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society held its Annual Meeting yesterday (Friday) in a room of the National Society. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, supported by the Bishops of Winchester, Carlisle, and Truro, Earls Nelson and Dartmouth, Archdeacons Harrison and Burney, the Revs. T. W. Perry, F. W. A. Bowyer, Dr. A. T. Lee, and G. Miller; Messrs. John Boodle, J. F. France, W. Rivington, F. H. Dickinson, E. Thornton, and F. H. Rooke; J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P. The attendance, we regret to say, was small. The proceedings commenced with prayer, recited by the Secretary, the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston. The ARCHBISHOP then called upon the Secretary to read the report. From it we quote what is of public interest:—

The transactions of the Committee during the year 1881 show a large increase in the number of churches aided, and a corresponding increase in the amount of money expended in grants; the receipts, unfortunately, do not present so favourable an aspect.

The session of 1880—1881, viz., from November to July, closed with an actual deficit; the Society had granted away all its available receipts, with the exception of a Reserve Fund of £5,000, which it retains, according to a resolution passed in 1869, as a prudent safeguard for the discharge of its liabilities; and the session of 1881—1882 commenced with a very moderate sum in hand. The following statement shows the income for last year:—Annual subscriptions, £1,006 10s.; donations, £443 12s. 3d.; diocesan and district committees, £999 16s. 7d.; parochial and other collections, £1,111 13s. 3d.; dividends and interest, £1,145 8s. 4d.; dividends on "R.M. Fund," £2347s.6d.; dividendson "Hine Legacy," £96 1s. 6d.; missions buildings fund, £712 4s. 10d.; legacies, £2,245; Income-tax returned, £19 14s. 2d.—total, £8,014 8s. 5d.

As the sums received from diocesan and district committees, church offertories and collections, form, with the annual subscriptions, the mainstay of the Society's income, it is satisfactory to notice a substantial increase in them of nearly £500. This, in a time of depression throughout the country, may be taken as a sign of some progress, thought it is but little after all.

On the other hand, the donations, which must alway be uncertain, have fallen off £200; and the Mission Buildings Fund is £279 less than in 1880; but as in that year there was a special donation of £500 from a kind friend in the North, it will be seen that there has really been an advance in general interest in this valuable and increasingly important department of the Society's work.

Upon the decrease in the dividends it may be desirable to offer a few words of explanation.

The Society possesses no capital, properly so called, excepting the above-mentioned repair fund. For many years past the grants voted have exceeded the annual income, and the deficiency has been made up by the sale of portions of the invested surplus of the receipts of previous years, when the grants voted were less than the income. This has necessarily produced a corresponding diminution in the dividends.

Until April, 1880, every grant was made on the understanding that a sermon, setting forth the benefits of the Society, should be preached, and a collection on its behalf made, within a year of the payment of the grant, but in many cases of grants paid within two years previous to that date, no return whatever has been made to the Society. Since that date the following new law has come into operation:—

In voting grants, they shall be made upon the condition, in addition to the usual conditions, that the incumbent and churchwardens shall undertake for themselves, and, so far as they are able, for their successors, to have an annual collection for the Society, until at least the amount of the grant be returned.

The Committee feel justified in expressing an earnest hope that this will be honourably observed, and that its moral obligation will be recognised by the incumbents of all aided parishes. While dealing with this subject it is again necessary to allude to what has recently occurred. The Committee have been compelled to frame a new law for their own guidance in voting grants, which will be acted upon in respect to future applications, viz.:—

That, unless in exceptional circumstances, the grants in each year made to any diocese shall not exceed in the aggregate four times the total amount contributed from the offertories and diocesan Society of that diocese in the preceding year.

The reason for this new rule lies in the very inadequate support given to this Society from many of the dioceses; and it seemed hardly fair that those dioceses from which little is received should be aided upon the same scale as others which contribute larger amounts.

After a full and careful consideration, including personal interviews kindly granted by many of the Bishops, their Lordships have finally decided that the adoption of the course proposed to them would be undesirable, but it was suggested that it would be well to cultivate closer relations between the parent Society and the various diocesan organisations. With a view to further this proposal, the President of the Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed a letter to the Secretaries of the Diocesan Church Building Societies, which is still under the consideration of these Societies. The letter has already appeared in our columns.

The Report further states:—

"Since the foundation of the Society 7,117 grants have been made—viz., 1,893 towards erecting additional churches, or chapels of ease, and 5,224 for works of enlargement, rebuilding, and rearranging churches.

"By these means 1,727,870 additional seats were proposed to be obtained, of which three-fourths were to be for the free use of the parishioners. The sum voted towards these works (most of which has been paid) was £785,859, which involved a further expenditure on the part of the public of at least £11,000,000 sterling.

"While they rejoice in the efforts put forth by the various diocesan societies, they submit that there is one advantage apart from any pecuniary aid which they alone can offer to church builders, viz., that all plans submitted to them are reviewed without professional jealousy, without fee or cost of any kind, by a committee of some of the most eminent church architects of the day; and this has often been gratefully acknowledged not only by the promoters of new churches, but especially by those who have the responsibility of repairing or enlarging some of the ancient and interesting 'Houses of God in the land.'

"The Committee are impressed with the serious obligations which lie upon members of the Church in regard to the future. When the Society commenced its work in 1818, the population of England and Wales numbered about 12,000,000; it is now 26,000,000! If therefore these overwhelming additions to the population of the country are to be supplied with the means of public worship, every existing instrumentality must be sustained in full vigour and efficiency. There is a risk of old and well-tried Agencies being forgotten, or at any rate not receiving the measure of support which they deserve, in the midst of the new Societies which are springing up.

"The Committee therefore are most anxious to state as plainly as possible their conviction that the Church of England still needs this Society; but that in order to maintain its efficiency, and to further its efforts in providing for the very important objects it has in view, wider sympathies need to be enlisted, more liberal offerings to be contributed, and, generally, a deeper interest to be taken in this great work; and they earnestly invite Church people to come forward and generously co-operate with them in the high and holy cause which they have in hand."

The following is a summary of operations of the Society since its formation in 1818:—Total number of applications for aid, 8,680. Grants made, 7,117; viz., in aid of the erection of 1,893 additional churches and chapels, and of building, enlarging, or otherwise improving the accommodation in 5,224 existing churches and chapels. By these means 1,727,870 additional seats were proposed to be obtained, of which 1,392,196, or three-fourths of the whole, were to be set apart for the free use of the parishioners. Sums voted by the Society towards these works £898,388, or (excluding grants cancelled, £112,529) £785,859. Estimated amount of further expenditure on the part of the public, £11,067,866.

The report having been read, the ARCHBISHOP moved that it be adopted.

The Bishop of TRURO, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it needed no word of commendation from him. He wished to say a word or two, however, as to the way in which dioceses might help the Society. The diocese of Truro had no diocesan society, but a diocesan committee of the central society, which was an arrangement which worked very satisfactorily. They were peculiarly situated for adopting that arrangement, beginning as a perfectly young diocese, and the old diocesan committee of Exeter having moved to Devonshire, and taking with it a chief part of its funds, leaving about one third. There were several advantages accruing from the present arrangements. With regard to the support of the Society, the diocese of Truro had done little so far, but their assistance was increasing in a rapid ratio, and he hoped they would soon be able to show themselves worthy of the great assistance they had derived. Everywhere he heard the same cry that larger and more church buildings were required. It was very striking to hear persons who had ceased to be Church people say that, if good and free churches were only built, they would go to them. (Hear, hear.) It was very satisfactory to be able, as he was able, to point to instances where such a promise was fulfilled. He felt strongly the great necessity for men. In many places men were wanted, but when they went it was absolutely necessary that churches should be raised up. A few years ago that great body the Salvation Army set out with the idea that they did not want any buildings; that they could do with engaging buildings and having open-air meetings. But experience had taught them to change their policy from first to last, and, wherever they went now, they endeavoured to erect large and suitable buildings. And if the Church did not follow the same plan the Salvation Army would get a firmer hold of the people in many places than the Church. (Hear, hear.) In the past there had not been a proper recognition of the debt which had been incurred by those to whom the Society made grants, and he urged upon the lay representatives and the clergy that it was a matter of common honesty to repay at least the interest of the money they had received. The speaker also advocated the establishment of a sinking fund to pay the original debt. An important branch of the Society's work which must increase was that which resulted from the necessity for mission chapels. Without an enormous increase of these chapels their work must stand still. As there was such an absolute necessity for building chapels, he suggested the desirability of considering whether it would not be desirable to raise a great loan fund, out of which such buildings could be erected. If such a fund were established he believed that it would not only be useful but a very prosperous affair. Out of such a fund—which would increase, he believed, like the Queen Anne's Bounty—advances might be made to set on foot mission chapels, and proper securities could be given to repay the sinking fund in, say, thirty years. Unless such a fund were established he could not see how anything like the number of mission chapels could be obtained. One way or another they must be obtained, or otherwise they would not be doing their work among the poor. The poor would slip from their hands unless they were able to place in every hamlet some place of public worship, however small. The Church must be the Church of the labouring classes and of the very poor, and that could only be if places were provided for them where they could worship God as the Church of England taught them. (Cheers.)

Earl NELSON seconded the motion, and said that it was impossible to exaggerate the good work done by the Society. It was only when they recollected there was a time when it was thought that nothing could be done without State aid that they could accurately estimate the value of the Society's operations. The Society had given a great stimulus to church building at a time when the restoration and building of churches was almost dead. There was a time when church restoration was in abeyance and when the race of church architects was almost extinct. Whilst they had to lament the present position, so far as finances were concerned, of the Society, they should remember that that position was owing to the great success which had followed its work. (Hear, hear.) It was through the success of the parent society that many other societies had started up. There had been such a stimulus, because of the competition with not only the diocesan societies and the Bishop of London's Fund, but also of private efforts, that an immense deal of church building and church restoration had been undertaken by individuals and societies, and as that which was done by individuals did not appear on the surface it was difficult to give statistics. But all those efforts stopped the flow of money into the coffers of the parent society, through whose exertions of old time a great deal of it came. To remedy their present state they must do something one way or another in reference to their diocesan societies. One of the reasons of their past success was that the Society did a special work, and people subscribed to it because the Society was the guide as to how a church should be restored and built. By their committee of architects they instructed people in a time when they were ignorant. Now that the people were instructed it was a very rare thing to have a church badly built and badly restored. (Hear, hear.) The only way they could make a real claim that would be recognised and cause persons to increase and multiply the fund was by taking up a new speciality. The money given voluntarily to a society such as theirs ought to assist those who really wanted it. It ought to be essentially missionary. They had recognised that some years ago to a great extent by the move made in starting mission chapels, and he was sorry to find that the fund had not increased as it ought to have done. But if there was any question in their minds as to what churches to give grants, henceforth he advised them to give to those churches which had nothing whatever to with pews or pew-rents—(hear, hear)—then they would be sure to give to those who wanted it. They should take care that the churches which they helped were essentially the churches of the people, and if there was any difficulty as to the funds in their hands they should keep it back from those churches in which there were pew-rents, and they should let it be known that they gave firstly to those which were built for working in a missionary way among the people. (Cheers.) It was among the masses they wished to work; and if some arrangement could be made to make more methodical and businesslike the relations between the diocesan society and the parent society on the one hand, and if the parent society would go on the new principle of only giving to the free and open churches, they would find their fund increase, and their old means of usefulness, which had enabled them to do so much in the past, would enable them to do much more for the future. Whilst it was true that in many cases a great deal of the restoration had been completed, there was one thing which they must never forget, and that was that the population went on increasing from year to year. It was, therefore, their duty as Churchmen to meet that increase of population, and to take care that there was sufficient church accommodation, and that the people were not driven into Dissent or Infidelity because of the excuse at their doors that there was no church into which they could go to worship God. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY fully appreciated that which had been said by previous speakers, and he was quite sure that that which the Bishop of Truro had urged upon them with so much force would not be forgotten. If they were wise they would, in such large dioceses as his, where there were large country districts, take care to assist in planting small missionary chapels in every part of the diocese. No doubt a great part of the neglect of spiritual ministrations, which had unfortunately arisen in remote districts, had been caused by the fact that the Church of England in former times thought it absolutely necessary to have very large churches and neglected to follow the wise example of some of their Dissenting brethren by having small places of worship wherever there was a congregation of people likely to be brought together. Therefore he earnestly trusted that that part of the work would not be forgotten. He was sorry to hear that the funds for the mission chapels had not increased in the proportion to what they were expected. He perfectly agreed that if they were to have their churches made really useful they must be accessible, but he would not enter into the intricate and difficult question as to whether there ought or ought not to be pew-rents. The churches certainly ought to be accessible to the poor. (Hear, hear.) Both as to the time of the services and as to the readiness of the officials to admit the poor to the churches every effort should be made. He knew that a certain race of persons—very useful in their generation—had become historical from works of fiction circulated amongst us—viz., the parochial authorities, and especially the beadles, who, in former times, rather considered it their business to see that the church was not polluted by a "low set of fellows" rubbing shoulders with the rich. But those days were past. His Grace then quoted a case in his own experience. When, many years ago, he was consecrating a churchyard in a poor neighbourhood, he was surprised that no poor were present at the ceremony. Observing the beadle keeping guard at the gate with a stick to prevent any but "respectable" persons entering, his Grace went himself to open the gate, but the people thinking he was about to strengthen the beadle's position ran away. (Laughter.) Those days were past, and the beadle of the present day was very often a person scarcely to be distinguished from an ecclesiastic, as he was so clerically attired in cassock, &c. Every effort was now made to secure the attendance of the people. After an experience of many years he thought it would be dangerous to commit themselves to any particular mode of carrying out their work. Different neighbourhoods had different peculiarities, and their business must be to consider for each neighbourhood what was the best mode of carrying on the great work of bringing the spiritual advantages of the Church nearer to the bulk of the population. Therefore they might very often adopt different plans in different neighbourhoods, and appear to some of their friends to be inconsistent, whilst really they were perfectly consistent, because they fixed their eyes on the end rather than on the means by which that end was to be accomplished. (Cheers.) There was certainly a tremendous work lying before the Church of England, and he might say before the great population of this country, at the present day. Forces were at work of the most dangerous kind, sapping the youth of thousands, and many who never troubled themselves with any speculations for or against religion were yet living absolutely without God in the world. If they were privileged to take even a humble part in accomplishing the object of bringing the Gospel of Jesus Christ home to the hearts and feelings of all those masses of people, it would be indeed a great blessing. (Cheers.) The central organisation had its business as well as the diocesan societies. The time might be wasted, or business might be done more quickly by the plan of having two different societies, but that was a matter of experience, and they must not be too hasty in admitting either the central or the diocesan plan. But of this he was sure, that both for the diocesan societies and the great central society, which was a most important guide to the diocesan societies, there was abundant work amid the teeming populations. He trusted that by God's blessing the central society would not fail to maintain its position. It had done great good in times past, and he believed that it would do a great deal of good in the time to come. He did not think there was any reason to despair. (Hear, hear.) He had attended many of its meetings, and the present one seemed to him to indicate and, he hoped, augured even greater progress than before. (Cheers.)

Canon ERSKINE CLARKE supported the motion. He remarked that, considering its age, the society was in a state of financial decrepitude. One of the causes of the great diminution in the funds was that church building was going on everywhere; but the chief cause was the ignoring of the honourable claim that there should be something sent back by the churches which were aided, so that those who were in difficulty might be assisted. It was now proposed that those churches which were aided should give a yearly offertory to the society until the grant made to them was repaid. He spoke in favour of the weekly offertory, and of the desirability of giving the working classes an opportunity of contributing to the operations of the society The rule laid down that there should be a yearly offertory he believed to be a good one, and would stimulate the financial decrepitude of which they complained. It would be most deplorable if the Society were allowed to languish for want of funds. It was the trustee of a very large repair fund, and held many thousands of pounds, and it was an immense advantage to many country parishes to have a great and disinterested trustee holding the money. From a personal experience of its work and usefulness he had great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The report having been adopted, and the Secretary having announced the result of the ballot to fill up the vacancies in the Committee,

Earl POWIS moved the second resolution as follows:

That, having regard to the increasing need of supplying means of public worship for the rapidly growing population of the country, by providing suitable churches and mission buildings, and considering the great claim which this Society possesses on account of its past work throughout England and Wales, this meeting earnestly desires to impress upon Church people the duty of supporting this Society in a more liberal manner, so as to enable it to carry out with full vigour and efficiency the benevolent purpose for which it is established.

Earl Powis urged that the society was entitled to support for two great reasons—the first was the advantage it afforded of a central committee of architects, and thus giving the knowledge of the principles upon which churches should be built, and also of the provision of a central fund to which applicants might come and obtain assistance. One great source of diminution of the Society's funds was because local societies had intercepted money which used to come to the parent institution. He did not complain of that. The speaker then alluded to the great advantage of mission chapels in mountainous countries like Wales and also in manufacturing districts.

Mr. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P., in seconding, remarked that the value of the society must not be tested by the actual amount of its grants, but by the influence which it exercised over the whole country and by the encouragement it gave to distant parts of the country. In both material and architectural results, and in the general sympathy which bound together the different portions of the Church, they had an evident reason why they should maintain the Society in its fulness and efficiency. They had, however, to lament that it had not received an adequate proportion of munificence which Churchmen were generally willing to grant to good objects. He should regret if they were to encourage loans, because upon the clergy would at last fall the anxiety and burden of the loan.

The Rev. A. HUNTER DUNN supported the proposal, and gave his experience of the value of the operations of the Society.

The resolution having been carried,

Mr. J. G. TALBOT, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the Primate, and to the Earl of Dartmouth, who took the chair when the Archbishop left.

The Earl of DARTMOUTH, in speaking in support of the Society's work, urged the necessity of clerical and lay co-operation, and regretted that the funds were not in the flourishing state which it was desirable they should be. Whilst he did not oppose the principle of free and open churches, he contended that in many cases in the country if the churches were thrown open the farmers would be offended.

The Benediction closed the meeting.

Finchley Manor House, which has lately been in the market, is one of those rambling old buildings of the early part of the eighteenth century which are a perpetual delight to the antiquary and the lover of the picturesque. It was formerly one of the seats of the Bishops of London, and still has about it an air of seclusion which consorts well with the ideal of an episcopal retreat. There are not many houses within so short a distance of the "Inner Circle" which can boast of a rookery; but at Finchley Manor there is really a fine one. There are, too, farm buildings, pleasure-grounds, a rosery, and an old-fashioned kitchen-garden, covering altogether something more than nine acres. The Moat, which is stocked with fish, waters the grounds and "makes the fountains play." A fine oaken staircase is an interesting feature of the interior of the house.—*Land.*

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, May 27.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The Session is drifting swiftly away, and Whitsuntide has already arrived, only to show that there is no prospect of realising any part of the programme of legislation which the Government presented in February. The House of Commons will be sufficiently occupied with the measures of Irish legislation that are now engaging its notice, to render it tolerably certain that this year at least not much more will be heard of the Rules of Procedure which at one time Mr. GLADSTONE regarded as the indispensable preliminary to any sort of legislation. The Coercion Bill has passed its second reading, after a debate which calls for but little notice. Mr. DILLON once more proclaimed with his customary boldness and undiplomatic frankness, the views and principles that inspire the Home Rule party. Mr. PARNELL spoke in a way that showed his desire, at any rate, not to openly violate the conditions of the compact which the Government concluded at Kilmainham. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Sir RICHARD CROSS gave the Government assurances of the loyal co-operation of the Conservative party in any measures for the restoration of law and order in Ireland. It is probable that the new Coercion Bill will meet with a severe opposition in Committee. Its more stringent provisions will be vigorously resisted by the Home Rule party, who will be aided by a contingent of English Radicals and cheered on by the sympathy that is notoriously extended to them by a member of the Cabinet. The Arrears Bill has also passed its second reading after a strange attempt on the part of the Government to prematurely exercise the power of the *Clôture* and prevent the full discussion of the measure. But there is this to be said in extenuation of the attempt, that not much necessity for debate exists when the arguments are avowedly all on one side. Mr. W. H. SMITH, in an excellent speech, pointed out the objections to the measure of bribery which the Government has brought forward, and no answer was forthcoming. The Bill is one that it is considered well to say as little as possible about. It will pass the House of Commons by large majorities. It remains to be seen how the House of Lords will deal with it.

It is difficult to imagine that Mr. GLADSTONE and the Government ever supposed that they would really find that the result of the release of the suspects, and of the new concessions to their demands, would be that the leaders of the Land League would henceforward place themselves "on the side of law and order." Even with the best intentions their ability to stem the forces of lawlessness was something more than doubtful. But it has soon been made manifest that, as sensible people foresaw, there is not the least inclination on the part of the leaders of the Irish revolution to abandon the policy which has so far achieved for them such striking successes. Mr. DAVITT has defiantly and distinctly stated that the bribe offered to the Land Leaguers in the shape of the Arrears Bill will not induce them to turn aside from, or to halt in the prosecution of, the schemes of revolution which they openly acknowledge. And now Mr. DILLON, with the bold frankness that the Irish leaders generally display, has calmly defended the cause of revolution and the means by which that cause has been advanced. Mr. GLADSTONE finds his speech heartbreaking, but Mr. DILLON has said nothing more than has been often before declared, and nothing that was not thoroughly known already. The speech may have been startling to foolish people like the PRIME MINISTER, who ignore facts and repose credulous faith in the delusions of their enthusiasm. But the English people generally do not inhabit a Fools' Paradise, and will be in no degree surprised at the fresh evidence of the tenacity with which the Irish revolutionary leaders pursue their aims, and will not even wonder at the fresh insight Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech gives of the fatuity of the Ministers who render their schemes practicable.

Whilst the Conservative party is aiding the Ministry in the tardy efforts it is making to provide for the government of Ireland, and to effect the restoration of law and order, it is desirable that the English people shall not be allowed to forget to whom it is due that Ireland has, for upwards of two years, been plunged in anarchy, and why a most stringent Coercion Bill—a Bill that places Irish liberties under the despotic rule of the Radical Peer who is VICEROY—has become an absolute necessity. There are plaintive appeals to allow bygones to be bygones, and not to rake up the past. English Liberals call for Conservative help at the present crisis, but they deprecate any allusions to the causes of the crisis. But it is the duty of the Conservatives at this juncture, not only to do all that is possible to retrieve the errors of the past, but to take care that those who are responsible for those errors do not altogether evade their responsibility. Lord SALISBURY has done a public service by the speech in which he points out once more the causes of the existing condition of Ireland. In the words of the murdered Under-Secretary for Irish affairs, Mr. BURKE, "We have to thank Mr. GLADSTONE for it "all." If there is social revolution in Ireland, the cause is clear. It is because Mr. GLADSTONE gave horrible encouragement by his words to outrage and murder, and gave yet greater encouragement by legislative concessions to an agitation that aimed at revolutionary objects by criminal methods. It is because Mr. GLADSTONE has paid blackmail to treason and has pandered to sedition. It is because he, for a long time, gave immunity to anarchy in order to secure the success of his schemes of agrarian confiscation. These are the harsh truths that the Conservative party will never forget, and will not allow to be forgotten. The retrospect of Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy, which Lord SALISBURY made in language of studied moderation, is in itself the most severe of indictments. A policy that has the Ireland of to-day to show as its result needs no more eloquent condemnation.

In Egypt the situation is one of the utmost danger. The naval demonstration has failed to terrify ARABI BEY into compliance with the demands of England and France. And now the English and French Governments have presented an ultimatum to the President of the Council of Ministers in which a demand is made for the removal of ARABI PASHA from Egypt, and the banishment into the interior of his colleagues in the leadership of the party of the Colonels, and for the resignation of the present Ministry. It appears exceedingly doubtful whether these conditions will be complied with. In that case it is stated that England and France will exact their due fulfilment. ARABI BEY appears to be ready to maintain his pretensions by force of arms. If he should risk a conflict, it is not clear what means will be resorted to by the allied Powers to vindicate their authority. It is certain that the French Government entertains the strongest dislikes to the employment of a Turkish force, and probably Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government is anxious to avoid an appeal for Turkish assistance. The alternative, however, is a joint military intervention to which the objections are obvious. A very few hours, however, will suffice to show whether a pacific solution of the Egyptian difficulty will be attained, or whether warlike measures will be rendered inevitable

The new tunnel under the St. Gothard has been formally opened this week, and Italians, Swiss, and Germans have been engaged in rejoicings to commemorate an event that is full of importance to the three peoples. The ready access that Germany thus obtains into Italy, will, of course, have considerable commercial consequences. Not only will trade between the two countries be increased, but Germany will in effect find in Genoa a Mediterraneau port. It is significant that the occasion was seized upon for a political demonstration of the ties of friendship and interest by which the German and Italian peoples are at present united. France was naturally not represented at the rejoicings. France commercially will lose by the establishment of direct railway communication between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. But in all that was said and left unsaid, in the course of the festivities, it was made clear that the fact that the political isolation of France would be indirectly increased was, to both Germans and Italians, not the least of their causes for congratulation.

BRIBERY AND COERCION.

The new Ministerial policy in Ireland is embodied in the two measures that have this week been under the consideration of the House of Commons. And it is necessary to avow that there is considerable consistency in the way that the Government is proceeding in its conduct of Irish affairs. Its present policy is but the development and continuation of the policy that is responsible for the actual condition of Ireland. This Session, as last Session, Parliament is invited to give its assent to measures that concede the demands whilst they threaten the repression of the Irish revolution. But the concessions made are very real, whilst the prospect of the forcible subjugation of the dishonest and disloyal agitation by which these demands have been preferred and extorted may well seem, after the experience of the past year, somewhat illusory. There is too much reason to fear that the Government will once more depend rather upon its measure of bribery than upon its measure of coercion, and will hope to buy peace and tranquillity in Ireland rather than proceed sternly to enforce the law.

The new Bill for the Repression of Crime will receive the hearty support of the Conservative party, and the Government will be in every way assisted in the endeavour to carry it swiftly, and without enfeebling modifications, into law. But it is impossible for Conservatives not to feel the utmost indignation for the necessity that has arisen for the resort to measures of despotism which are utterly alien to the spirit of the English Constitution. For it is manifest to the whole world that it is to the folly and feebleness of the present PRIME MINISTER, to the imbecility of the Irish policy for which he and his colleagues are responsible, and to the incapacity of the Irish Administration which they have controlled that the present crisis is due. There is nothing left but to abolish the constitutional liberties of the Irish people; and this is the bitter result of two years of Mr. GLADSTONE'S rule in Ireland—of two years of plunder and blunder. Treason has been condoned, anarchy has been sanctioned, robbery has been legalised, and the end is that the powers of an Eastern despot have to be confided to the Irish VICEROY in order that there may be a tardy vindication of the authority of the QUEEN in Ireland.

If the new Coercion Bill will be vigorously supported by Conservatives, the new Bribery Bill will be opposed by Conservatives with not less vigour. The Bill is one of cynical immorality. It is the price to be paid by Mr. GLADSTONE and the Liberal party for the Irish vote, not only in the House of Commons, but in the English constituencies. There is scarcely any pretence made for its justification on any grounds except those that are notoriously insincere. It is scarcely averred that it is only cases of honest distress that are to be relieved at the cost of the English taxpayer. Everyone knows that the bulk of the Irish tenants who will profit by the grant from the public funds are the supporters of the Land League, who have refused to pay their rent in deference to the counsels of the Land League, and are now to receive the reward of their dishonesty. The Arrears Bill will be one more potent engine to aid in the already widespread demoralisation of the Irish people. The honest tenants, who have duly discharged their legal obligations, will be taught the folly of conforming to the law of the land and resisting the importunities of the Land League. Those who have listened to the advice to "hold the harvest" will congratulate themselves on the satisfactory results of successful fraud.

The English taxpayer, who naturally objects to being taxed to pay the rents of the Irish peasants, is told that no price is too great to pay for ensuring Irish tranquillity. This undeniable commonplace is curiously inappropriate. No one will dispute that if Irish tranquillity could be secured by an expenditure of three or four millions the outlay would be an excellent investment. But it is the height of political effrontery to affirm that the Arrears Bill will do anything to ensure the pacification of Ireland. The money will be practically spent in enforcing upon Irish tenants the great lesson of the Land League, that Dishonesty is the best policy. It will be a grant from the English Treasury in aid of the Land League. It will be a subsidy given to the supporters of Mr. PARNELL. It will be a measure to save those who have joined in the agrarian agitation from the penal consequences of their action. The sole result of squandering the public funds in the way that the Government proposes will be to add to the strength of the social revolution, and to fortify the forces of anarchy in the struggle that is being waged against law and order. There is no doubt that nothing has been doing more to shake the power and influence of the Land League than the evictions for non-payment of rent. Mr. GLADSTONE intervenes to save the Land Leaguers from the discomfiture in which their defiance of law is involving them. And he has the effrontery to represent the measure that will achieve this result as one that tends to the advancement of the cause of good government in Ireland.

THE CONTUMACIOUS CLERKS' BILL.

The ARCHBISHOP's measure for the release of Mr. GREEN cannot be agreeable to the authors of the legislation which cast him into prison. Conservative statesmen are not accustomed to imprison men as lawbreakers and then release them, without submission, on the plea of conscience. Nor, if this were a true description of the measure, should we be inclined to recommend its passing. We hope that no friend of Lord BEACONSFIELD is going to repeat his mistake without his excuse. The Public Worship Regulation Act was the great blot of the DISRAELI Administration. The resentment of Churchmen contributed, of course, to the disastrous result of the General Election; but Mr. GLADSTONE has punished the deserters with the Burials Act, and that sore should now be healed. We do not believe that Lord BEACONSFIELD had any political feeling on either measure. He promoted the Act of 1874 for the reason which he assigned for not dividing against the other when out of office. Both were brought in by the PRIMATE of ALL ENGLAND for the welfare of the Established Church, and such measures are constitutionally entitled to Government aid as far as possible. The Burials Act being a confiscation of Church property for the benefit of her enemies, Lord BEACONSFIELD spoke like a statesman in denouncing it as "unjust and unwise;" but being out of power, he refrained from further disturbing the compact between the ARCHBISHOP and the Liberal Government. In 1874 he was himself the Premier, but not in the House of Lords, where the ARCHBISHOP introduced his Bill. It was remodelled by the LORD CHANCELLOR and sent down to the Commons with the marked approval of the House which most fully represents the Church. It professed to be a Bill for improving the Church discipline—simplifying the procedure, as Lord CAIRNS declared, without altering the law. Mr. DISRAELI was not a Minister to gag all opinions but his own. He respected and trusted the Constitutional responsibility. He supported the ARCHBISHOP's Bill, and were he now among us who can doubt that he would again assist the same ARCHBISHOP in the tardy endeavour to undo a portion of the mischief he has caused? Lord BEACONSFIELD would probably not accept the ARCHBISHOP's reasons for the release, nor do we ask his surviving colleagues to accept them. The ARCHBISHOP has to cover his inconsistencies as well as he can: it would be small discredit to a Scotchman, albeit an English PRIMATE, if he were frankly to avow his utter ignorance of the Ecclesiastical Judicature so rashly dealt with at his request. He does not confess to "inadvertence." He never thought a clergyman could be imprisoned under the Act, and he does not think it a proper punishment for the offence. Surely this is reason enough for remedying a miscarriage of justice without importing the conscience or the obstinacy of the sufferer. The ARCHBISHOPS, as the persons primarily responsible for the discipline of the Church, tell us that his imprisonment is a scandal to the law instead of a support. No doubt they have been slow in coming to this conclusion: in fact, it has been forced upon them by their Convocations, and the general feeling of the Church Laity. But when two powerful PRIMATES are constrained to bend, surely it is not for individual members of Parliament to stand out for a discredited law.

The lay Lords may well marvel at the plea of "inadvertence," seeing how distinctly the Act provides for the new Judge succeeding to the powers of the Provincial Court, which has no other punishment for contumacy than imprisonment under the writ of *significavit*. Still it could hardly have been contemplated that *both* sets of powers were to be exercised on the same offence—deprivation under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and imprisonment under the general law. There must clearly be a mistake somewhere when the Archbishop of YORK says the imprisonment will continue, even after all power of obeying the sentence is taken away by deprivation. His GRACE may be mistaken in this *reductio ad absurdum*—for our own part we suspect that the imprisonment will be found to have avoided the deprivation. But, however this may turn out, the law must be in a desperate muddle when such questions are possible.

It must not be forgotten that the Act as it passed was not the ARCHBISHOPS' Bill. Granted that the Court, as they proposed it, was inconsistent with all previous law, ecclesiastical as well as civil, this is equally true of the Court substituted by Lord CAIRNS. Never before was an Ecclesiastical Judge appointed by the ARCHBISHOPS *jointly* with the CROWN. Never before did Parliament enact that a certain person should succeed to the Provincial Jurisdiction of each ARCHBISHOP, without any delegation from either. Never before was it possible for a DEAN of ARCHES to affirm that he, as a layman, was not bound by the Canons he enforces against the Clergy. There are other novelties repugnant to the first principles of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as exercised from the Norman Conquest to the intrusion of Lord PENZANCE. The ARCHBISHOPS are not without reason in saying they expected him at least to complete the usual forms of admission. True, we "cannot find it in the bond." The Act is plain enough, and the ARCHBISHOPS ought to have looked to it in time. They committed a great mistake in accepting the fatal boon of a "first-class Judge" at all. The Church wants Bishops not Judges to settle questions of Ritual. The capital error lay in resorting to the Courts at all for controversies which belong to the Synods. The notion of "settling the law" of the Church by the judgments of great lawyers—so closing once for all questions which have been freely debated amongst us ever since the Reformation—showed an utter absence of grasp of the situation. Still, the ARCHBISHOPS' Bill was on truer lines than Lord CAIRNS's Amendment, and it is to be regretted that when defeated his GRACE did not withdraw the measure.

It would be hard, indeed, if Mr. GREEN is to remain the victim of this ill-advised legislation, and the Church be denied the relief at last extracted from the PRIMATES, merely to gratify the *amour propre* of less responsible legislators, and feed the idolatry of the legal profession for bad law. Earl CAIRNS may surely let the ARCHBISHOPS mend a bad job in their own fashion, and Sir RICHARD CROSS would be wise not to rip up old sores. Loyalty to Mr. DISRAELI did not prevent the four University members from opposing the Act at the time, and it might have been better for the Cabinet to have listened then to Lord SALISBURY and Mr. HARDY.

The common vice of religious persecutions is to be as obstinate in demanding submission as the victims in refusing it. Some Conservative DOGBERRIES, we fear, will insist on being written down asses, by opposing the Bill; but if any of our leaders again allow Mr. GLADSTONE to pose against them as the friend of the Church, we shall indeed deserve the appellation of the "stupid party." Are Tories the only politicians that learn nothing by experience?

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This publication having completed its sixth year, the "Proprietary" appeal for an enlarged subscription to it, as "the recognised organ of "orthodox opinion for the Church of England "on Theology strictly so called (including "Liturgiology) and on all questions of immediate practical interest, which affect the doctrinal, moral, social, and political well-being "of the Church, either as a spiritual body, or "in its established relations to the State." There is a good deal more before we get to the end of the period; but if Messrs. SPOTTISWOODE's "Proprietary" can provide "orthodox "opinions for the Church of England" on as much as we have quoted, plenty of people are in want of the commodity, and can deal with them if they like the sample.

To our mind, the want of the Church of England is not an organ to provide opinion, but one to collect and represent her own mind, amidst the winds of doctrine now blowing from every quarter under heaven. Such a representative Review we once hoped to find in the *Church Quarterly*; but, whatever may be its success from the "Proprietary" point of view, it will be a surprise to those who have watched its career to hear this periodical termed "the "recognised organ [or any organ at all] of "orthodox opinion," as orthodoxy is understood in the great Anglican communion. Doubtless, a "Proprietary" is a valuable backer to a literary undertaking; but to a theological Review, of all others, the first want is an Editor—a divine at once learned and loyal, not a novice or a partisan—a sound English Churchman of the stamp of the late HUGH JAMES ROSE, WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, or Archdeacon CHURTON, not to mention a few living names which occur to our mind. We are quite aware that an editor of this mark, possessing also the necessary literary acquirements, is by no means easy to be found, nor when found to be secured for a post of so much labour and responsibility. It is the one real difficulty of the enterprise, and the "Proprietary" would have been wise to defer their speculation till it was solved. To launch it, as the *Church Quarterly* was launched, was to put to sea without testing their compasses. They were obliged to change their editor with the second number, and even then an utterly heterodox article on the Presence, as late as the third year of the *Review*, renewed the warning—

> Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem
> Testa diu.

In short, the *Church Quarterly* came from the press steeped in the *Post-tractarian Neology*; that "new departure" taken after Newman went to Rome, which rests the Anglo-Catholic protest on the Papal supremacy and the recent Decrees of the Vatican, pretty well abandoning all the rest, and distinctly surrounding the main articles of the Corporal Presence and the Mass. We do not mean that anyone still amongst us accepts the *word* Transubstantiation, or the precise terms of the Tridentine article of the sacrifice of the Mass; but we fear that not a few of the advanced Ritualists come perilously near to both in word and deed.

The proof of a new departure in theology is the assumption of a new theological term, and in 1871 Dr. PUSEY, having discovered that the old Anglican *Real and Spiritual* Presence covered a Real Absence, formally substituted for his disciples the new phrase *Objective* Presence. The word is hardly English in any sense. One or two of our old writers have used it in the sense of ideal or imaginary; but in the German philosophy, from which it is now borrowed, the idea or thought is "subjective," and the "objective" is the matter or thing supposed to produce it. Hence modern writers who wish to be thought scientific talk of an objective reality, as something more real and certain than what we know about it. With Kant, however, the "thing "in itself" is as shadowy as BERKELEY's "matter." As was well observed in the first number of the *Church Quarterly Review*, "it is "something which exists neither in space nor "in time, it has neither quantity nor quality—it "is neither substance nor accident, neither "cause nor effect, and it exists neither necessarily nor contingently. How any one can "imagine that such an object can by any possibility exist at all it is not easy to see." Nor was it meant to be seen. The Kantian dogma (like the modern Evolution) ended in *Agnosticism*, which is not a promising quarter to look to for new theological definitions.

The first to apply the term to the Eucharistic Presence was Archdeacon ROBERT I. WILBERFORCE in his *Doctrine of the Incarnation*, published not long before he went to Rome (1848). Still with him it meant no more than Real, *i.e.*, an outward existence, as distinguished from a mere product of the imagination. The Bishop of SALISBURY and others understand no more by it still, and would make us all hold the Objective Presence. Not so Dr. PUSEY.

The term was to him unknown in Eucharistic divinity when he published his *Letter to the Bishop of London* (1851) in vindication of his own teaching, to which some had attributed their perversion to Rome. That remarkable publication presents a *Catena* of standard Anglican Divines, from whom the author professed to have learned his doctrine, with a very solemn averment that he had never thought or wished to go beyond them. In no part of this letter is the word *objective* to be found. The new departure is very distinctly marked, when twenty years later the same writer calls for a new theological term to discriminate his views from the old language of the Church. KEBLE's *Eucharistic Adoration* is another evidence of the new departure, and of the extent to which it subordinates learning to imagination. Mr. BENNETT warns us how near objectives are to the Tridentines. There can be no question that these writers teach a corporal local Presence—a presence "under the forms of "bread and wine," and therefore "filling a "certain space," which is KEBLE's own definition of local and corporal. This is the *proto-pseudon*, to explain which the schoolmen coined the metaphysical terms *trans* and *cons*. Many shades of distinction may still exist, but we find the thoughtful Objectivists passing on to Rome, while the noisy ones try to stop the leak by louder declamation against the POPE, and the later enormities of the Vatican.

This controversy was in full force, and daily introducing new practical difficulties, when the *Church Quarterly Review* began its career. With the pretensions advanced by its Proprietary, its first duty was to protest against any narrowing of the Anglican base. Of the two "burning articles" (as Collier quaintly calls them), under Queen MARY, we can neither give up the corporal presence to take our stand on Transubstantiation, nor retire altogether from the sacramental controversy, and expect to rally on a mere negation of the POPE and the Vatican.

It is one thing to extend a cordial hand to the Old Catholics of Germany, in their tardy revolt from the Papacy—knowing that from the Vatican decrees they must of necessity work back to those of Trent, Constance, and the Lateran—and quite another thing to reverse the Anglo-Catholic Reformation, and found a new "High Church" party on modern Romanism, *minus* the *word* Transubstantiation, the Petrine claims, and the Vatican decrees. This is really what is attempted under cover of the new-fangled "Objective Presence." And what has the *Church Quarterly Review* had to say to this audacious innovation?

Its judgment was pointedly challenged in Canon TREVOR's work on the Eucharistic Sacrifice, published with the marked approval of Dr. HOOK, soon after the first issue of this new "organ of orthodox opinion for the Church "of England." It is the only work, we believe, that has attempted a scientific historical comparison of the Objective theory with patristic and Anglo-Catholic divinity. Not being a party work its circulation has been less than its merits, but it has secured the attention of theologians on both sides of the Atlantic. In America it procured the author the honour of a D.D. degree from the College of Bishop SEABURY's diocese of Connecticut, and the warm approval of the late Bishop WHITTINGHAM and other eminent Prelates. We were, most unfortunately, deprived by circumstances over which we had no control, of a review which had been promised for these columns by the divine of all our dignitaries most competent to do justice to the question; and we happen to know that another by a theological professor, of still higher dignity, failed to get admission in the lordly *Times*. The *Guardian*, however, reviewed the book fully and fairly enough, considering the rather uncertain sound of its trumpet, since Mr. GLADSTONE gained the lead of the Liberal party. The *Record* and the *Rock* were naturally puzzled by a production so new to their one-sided Evangelicalism. The *Church Times*, seeing all the import of an assertion of the very highest patristic and Anglican doctrine, contrasted with the variants of Rome, Luther, Calvin, and the modern Objectivists, promptly, and with its usual impudence, pronounced it Zwinglian and heretical. What said the *Church Quarterly*? It inserted a "short notice," terming the book a "really valuable one," but carefully avoiding any indication of its scope and contents; and with a pointless remark on the word *objective*, reminded the author that other schools besides his own had made good their claim to a place in the English Church. With this Parthian shaft the Scotch Ritualistic editor went his way, and the *Review* has maintained its reticence ever since. Of the articles appealed to in proof of orthodox opinion, on questions of immediate practical interest, *not one* deals with the theory which is at the root of the whole Ritualist difficulty. Dr. VOGAN's solid work was ignored as superciliously as Dr. TREVOR's, while Dr. HARRISON's ultra-Protestant book was seized upon to assert the Corporal theory, under the name of the Real Presence, in the most extravagant form of the new departure.

The "Liturgiology" of this publication—which, by the way, is *not* included in "theology "strictly so called"—is also of the Ritualist, not the Anglican school. It is characterised by discontent with the present Liturgy, in comparison with the First Book of EDWARD VI., which it imagines to have been framed on the Greek model, than which nothing could be more absurd. It was simply the first crude effort of the Reformers to correct the Roman Missal, and every way inferior to the amended form of the present Liturgy. The sacrificial teaching of the ancient Liturgies will be found much more fully exhibited in Dr. TREVOR's work, than in the pages of the *Church Quarterly*. The reviewer who can assert that the Eucharist is consecrated in these Liturgies "to be pleaded "as intercessory and propitiatory in power and "effect for quick and dead" (vol. xi. p. 124) may well avoid detailed discussion. All who have read the Greek Liturgies know that the "sacrifice," properly speaking, consists of the whole service—a sacrifice as in our own liturgy of praise and thanksgiving; the material offering is the bread and cup, so called in the oblation, and it is consecrated *after* the oblation into the Body and Blood for no other purpose than Communion. Intercessions, indeed, there are for quick and dead; but, so far from being the purpose of the consecration, in the Alexandrian Liturgy, as in our own, they occur *before* the oblation, and in none are they connected with the consecration, any further than that the commemoration of the Passion naturally recalls the family in heaven and earth for whom the Lamb of God was offered.

In short, the *Church Quarterly Review* is the mouthpiece of the "advanced school" of

Ritualists, not of the Church of England at large. It has no more title to the character of "recognised organ of orthodox opinion," than the *Churchman*, which represents the other wing. We wish it had been otherwise, but having made their choice, the "Proprietary" must abide by it. We cannot let them run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. It is a party periodical, and being so is nothing like so learned as it pretends. Theology is not the strong point of its party. The madness of the oppressor has given it more of Anglican sympathy, than it deserves or reciprocates. But its genuine theologians might be all told on the fingers of a single hand, and its "organ" is by no means a first-class publication in any respect. We admit with pleasure a considerable improvement in late years; but it is still far from the literary excellence—even if it could compass the more important qualifications—required for the position assumed by the Proprietary.

Reviews.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.*

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the amateur diplomatist whose eccentric proceedings in connection with Arabi Bey have of late attracted so much attention, is no doubt a sincere, but at the same time not a very judicious, partisan of Mohammedanism. After the failure of his æsthetic schemes for the introduction of a more unspeakably precious style of attire among the Bedouins, he has betaken himself to the political rather than the sartorial amelioration of the condition of the followers of Mahomet. Our confidence in his views as to the *Future of Islam* has been a little disturbed by his indiscreet telegram to the leader of the so-called National party in Egypt; and his avowal that he sees in the movement of the Egyptian Prætorians a rising in favour of freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and Constitutional progress somewhat shakes our belief in the correctness of his views as to other portions of the Eastern problem, in which it is less easy to check his enthusiastic vaticinations by the light of actually present facts. At the same time the volume into which he has collected his essays written for the *Fortnighly Review* in the summer and autumn of 1881, is full of curious and interesting matter. It is perhaps to be regretted that the author has been unable to carry out his first idea of developing the rough sketches here given into a more important and elaborate work. But his design of doing so has, as he says, been anticipated by the march of events, so that the crisis in Egypt, of which we at present see but the beginning, and the French invasion of Tunis, of which it is difficult to see the end, have, rendered it to his mind necessary that the ideas which he has here attempted to illustrate in a somewhat fragmentary fashion should have immediate and full publicity. One qualification for dealing with his subject, Mr. Blunt certainly possesses, to an extent which must, at all events, be rare—we should think unparalleled in any other English writer except perhaps Captain Burton. He has, to use his own words, "a supreme confidence in "Islam, not only as a spiritual but as a temporal "system, the heritage and gift of the Arabian race, "and capable of satisfying their most civilised "wants." The hope for the "spiritual development" of the creed of the false Prophet to which he so unhesitatingly looks forward, he believes to be found in the ruin of the present Turkish dominion; and he expresses his opinion that "the death of "Abd El Hamid, or his fall from Empire, will be "the signal for the return of the Caliphate to "Cairo, and a final renewal there by the Arabian "mind of its lost religious leadership." Mr. Blunt certainly works out the great problem of the future of Islam from a different standpoint from that which is generally adopted; and, without professing to follow him in his somewhat remarkable enthusiasm for the disciples of Mahomet, it is impossible to overlook the importance, and the novelty—for English readers at least—of the point of view which he has selected. A visit to Jeddah in the winter of 1880-1 supplied to him the bird's-eye view of his subject of which the present volume is the fruit; and his great idea is that Mecca is the true metropolis of the future Caliph of a reformed Islam. To less sanguine enthusiasts, the prospect of such a reformed Islam as that which he here pictures is hardly within the range of practical politics; and it certainly seems as if he had underrated the inherent difficulties of any change or developement in the creed which is regulated by the restrictions of the Koranic law. A *modus vivendi* between the civilised world and Islam is hardly compatible with the maintenance of the creed of Islam in its integrity, one of its fundamental doctrines being the hatred of the infidel, and another an aversion to anything in the shape of change, which surpasses even the Papal *Non possumus*. Mr. Blunt believes, indeed, that a change has passed, and is passing, over Mohammedan thought; but he hardly recognises sufficiently the difficulty of the continued existence of Mohammedanism if that change were to be carried to the extent which he would deem necessary for the purpose of that Mohammedan reformation which he so fondly anticipates. The very foundations of Islam must be rooted up before this change is brought about. At the same time, we frankly confess that Mr. Blunt has presented the problem to be dealt with from a different point of view to that which it generally assumes in the eyes of Western politicians. It is not only with the dwellers in Constantinople or with the irrepressible Turk that we have to deal when considering the future of Islam, and the contrast between the wider field which has to be surveyed and that narrower field with which we are more familiar, is well pointed out:—

> A stranger from Europe visiting the Hejaz is, as I have said, irresistibly struck with the vastness of the religious world in whose centre he stands. Mohammedanism to our Western eyes seems almost bounded by the limits of the Ottoman Empire. The Turk stands in our foreground, and has stood there from the days of Bajazet, and in our vulgar tongue his name is still synonymous with Moslem, so that we are apt to look upon him as, if not the only, at least the chief figure of Islam. But from Arabia we see things in a truer perspective, and become aware that beyond and without the Ottoman dominions there are races and nations, no less truly followers of the Prophet, beside whom the Turk shrinks into numerical insignificance. We catch sight, it may be for the first time in their real proportions, of the old Persian and Mogul monarchies, of the forty million Mussulmans of India, of the thirty million Malays, of the fifteen million Chinese, and the vast and yet uncounted Mohammedan populations of Central Africa. We see, too, how important is still the Arabian element, and how necessary it is to count with it, in any estimate we may form of Islam's possible future. Turkey, meanwhile, and Constantinople, retire to a rather remote horizon, and the Mussulman centre of gravity is as it were shifted from the north and west towards the south and east.

The various elements of which Islam is made up can certainly be well studied at Jeddah, which, as the seaport of Mecca, and not forty miles from that centre of the Moslem universe, must of necessity play a prominent part in that good time coming, according to Mr. Blunt, in which a Caliphate of the Koreyah at Mecca, under a head elected by a council of Ulemas there assembled, after the impending fall of Constantinople shall bring back to the fold of orthodox Islam the Schismatics, Abadhites, and Siahs—nay even a large portion of

> Wahab's rebel brood, who dared divest
> The Prophet's shrine of all its sacred spoil.

It was in the atmosphere of this seaport, less provincial as he says than Cairo, or Bagdad, or Constantinople, that Mr. Blunt gathered the materials for his daydream of a reformed Islam under the protectorate of England.

> Jeddah is indeed in the pilgrim season the suburb of a great metropolis, and even a European stranger there feels that he is no longer in a world of little thoughts and local aspirations. On every side the politics he hears discussed are those of the great world, and the religion professed is that of a wider Islam than he has been accustomed to in Turkey or in India. There every race and language are represented, and every sect. Indians, Persians, Moors, are there—negroes from the Niger, Malays from Java, Tartars from the Khanates, Arabs from the French Sahara, from Oman and Zansibar, even, in Chinese dress and undistinguishable from other natives of the Celestial Empire, Mussulmans from the interior of China. As one meets these walking in the streets, one's view of Islam becomes suddenly enlarged, and one finds oneself exclaiming with Sir Thomas Browne, "Truly the (Mussulman) world is greater than that part of it geographers have described." The permanent population, too, of Jeddah is a microcosm of Islam. It is made up of individuals from every nation under heaven. Besides the indigenous Arab, who has given his language and his tone of thought to the rest, there is a mixed resident multitude descended from the countless pilgrims who have remained to live and die in the holy cities. These preserve, to a certain extent, their individuality, at least for a generation or two, and maintain a connection with the land to which they owe their origin and their people who were their countrymen. Thus there is constantly found at Jeddah a free mart of intelligence for all that is happening in the world; and the common gossip of the bazaar retails news from every corner of the Mussulman earth. It is hardly too much to say that one can learn more of modern Islam in a week at Jeddah than in a year elsewhere, for there the very shopkeepers discourse of things divine, and even the Frank Vice-Consuls prophesy. The Hejazi is less shy, too, of discussing religious matters than his fellow Mussulmans are in other places. Religion is, as it were, part of his stock-in-trade, and he is accustomed to parade it before strangers. With a European he may do this a little disdainfully, but still he will do it, and with less disguise or desire to please than is in most places the case. Moreover—and this is important—it is almost always the practical side of questions that the commercial Jeddan will put forward. He sees things from a political and economical point of view, rather than a doctrinal, and if fanatical, he is so from the same motives and no others, which once moved the citizens of Ephesus to defend the worship of their shrines.

The statistics which he then collected of the various races and sects composing the Haj are used by him as a kind of guide to the populations which they represent. Nothing is so fallacious as statistics, even when there is a fair possibility of attaining to some degree of accuracy; but, in the attempt to ascertain the numerical proportion of Islam, such a possibility does not exist. Mr. Blunt confesses that, as regards the Chinese Mohamedans, the estimate of their numbers varies from twenty millions to five; and we suspect that, in his tabular statement, which brings up the total census of Islam to one hundred and seventy five millions, a little margin must be allowed. But still, after making all deductions, the number of the Prophet's votaries will probably startle those who have been apt to overlook the existence of a vast Mohammedan population, totally apart and distinct from the dwellers on the Bosphorus and their subjects. It is curious to find that among the pilgrims those from Java stand second only to those from India in numerical importance; and it is well to be reminded that British India is the most important land in which at the present day the Mohammedan faith is found. We are not prepared to accept the consequences which Mr. Blunt deduces from these facts, or to acquiesce in his suggestion—that, if England is to fulfil the trust she has accepted in Asia, her bounden duty is to "take Islam by the "hand and encourage her boldly in the path of "virtue." The writer's enthusiasm in the cause of Islam makes him apparently forget that he himself is a Christian, and that England is a Christian power. It is to be hoped that our rulers, even in the evil days which are coming, will not be equally oblivious. The whole problem of Mussulman loyalty or revolt in India may, as he says, depend upon the question, Who among the Mussulman Princes can hope to be accepted by orthodox Islam to replace the Ottoman dynasty as Caliph when the day of its doom shall come? That doom cannot, he thinks, be long deferred; but he does not acquiesce in the general opinion that the fall of the Ottoman dynasty is to be the deathblow of Islam. On the contrary, he regards it as the dawn of a great Reformation. However this may be, we cannot but hope that England has a nobler and a higher duty before her than that which Mr. Blunt considers to be "marked out for "her by Providence, of leading the Mohammedan "world in its advance towards better things," if that advance is, as he considers, to be made along the lines traced out by the Koran and its author.

* *The Future of Islam.* By Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1882.

NEW NOVELS.

*Dick's Wandering** is a very clever and a very amusing novel which has nothing of the commonplace about it. Mr. Sturgis is gifted with a refined and delicate sense of humour and a happy literary style, which raise his books far above the level of those of the ordinary novelist, and that now before us is not unworthy of its predecessors. Dick himself, despite his self-confidence and a vein of unconscious priggishness, is a most delightful hero, and forms a very effective centre for the other characters to rally round. He is a young country squire, whose father died when he was a baby in arms, and whose mother, a most charming and fascinating, if not very wise young lady, devoted her life to her son and heir. It is with his fortunes that we are mainly concerned, and the plot is certainly of the flimsiest and the slightest, so that it is more as a study of character and a vehicle for some admirable local description than for its merits as a story, that this new novel by the author of *John-A-Dreams* must be regarded as having a claim on our attention. These studies of character are sketched with the same skill and lightness of hand which made the author's *Little Comedies* such pleasant reading, and there is hardly a page which is not marked either by some happy epigram or some graceful description. The hero himself is well worked out, from his early days at Eton to the close of the book, which leaves him somewhat abruptly on the eve of his departure for America, firm in his resolve to lay his heart once more at the feet of la belle Américaine, with whom he had so long played at cross purposes. Mr. Sturgis has been specially successful in depicting the uncertainty of his mind, when, on his return from Palestine, he cannot be quite sure whether he is or is not in love with Kitty Holcroft; and that young lady is a clever study, somewhat after the manner of Mr. Henry James. But it is by no means only on the hero and heroine that our attention is concentrated. It may, perhaps, be regarded, from the strict literary point of view, as an artistic mistake that the interest is so dispersed that, as we close the volume, we find many of the minor characters leaving upon us no less vivid an impression than that given by Dick Langdon himself. His cousin Ossie, for example, the cherubic insouciant idler, always in mischief from want of thought rather than want of heart, from inherent laziness and instability rather than any positively vicious tendency, who regards it as everybody else's business to take care of him, and finally is fortunate enough to marry a wife who is strong-minded without being disagreeable, is a wonderfully real picture, though, we think, his cowardly desertion of Dick in the Belgrade forest is hardly in keeping with his character as depicted in the rest of the book. But it fully bears out his cynical avowal, when in reply to his more enthusiastic cousin, who asks him, "Suppose you had to choose "in cold blood between dying and doing a dirty "action?" he answers calmly, "I shouldn't die "that time." Ossie's sister Betty, whom the somewhat quixotic Dick also considers to be under his special charge through life, developes a similar though somewhat varied type of selfish indifference, though she would probably have been capable of better things had Dick realised her feelings towards him. She has certainly more in her which is capable of being turned to good account than Mrs. Hurte Parkinson—a clever but somewhat ill-natured sketch of the fashionable lady of the period—who, "however agree-"able the man with whom she was talking, "almost always had the air of expecting another "man." In pleasant contrast with these less favourable specimens of womanhood is Dick's mother. The love of the two towards each other is gracefully described; and even in their misunderstandings and the somewhat unfair view which the kind and gentle lady takes of her son's determination to follow his own course, there is something tender and attractive which makes us feel that, charming as the young ladies may be, the old are better. Her mother, again, is a clever though by no means attractive sketch: "Her air of gentle melancholy "made more cheerful women seem vulgar. She "seemed to consent to live—to eat and drink "with a soft, silent protest." This not very exhilarating lady, who found the comfort of mingling tears nearest to her heart, and "grew more and "more peacefully happy as the social barometer "fell," is in marked contrast with her bright, active, busy-minded daughter, whose only fault after all was an excess of that maternal jealousy to which all good women are prone. Nor must we forget John Kirby, who was "fond of acknowledging "the kindness of the world, but always added to "the frank acknowledgment an abrupt nod and a "smile which seemed to hint that it would have "gone ill with the world if it had not been kind "to him;" and Fabian Deane, on whom the author has evidently bestowed great pains, but he is rather too obvious a reproduction from some of Mr. Sturgis's earlier works. There are, as we have said, some admirable backgrounds to these varied characters; and the descriptions of the hero's Palestine tour and of the sweet springtime in the garden of his English home are not likely to be forgotten by the reader. Nor must we omit to notice the very amusing sketch of his election experiences, among the voters of Redgate. Mr. Hopkins, the chemist, with his strong trade prejudices on the subject of co-operation; Mr. Bosher, the butcher, who delivers his views on the Russo-Turkish question to this effect, "I "can't abide the Russians, myself, but then they "do tell me that the Turks live on rice, and I "couldn't find it in my conscience to go with them "as eat rice, it isn't to be expected;" Mrs. Avery, the baker's wife, who in her best cap, "like a judge "crowned with artificial flowers," severely interrogates Dick as to his political faith, "while "the legal voter was twitching and gasping in the "background;" the Dissenting grocer, who in his secret thoughts believes that, "had his conscience "permitted him to conform to the Established "Church, he would have made a beautiful Bishop," are some out of the many vignettes which the author has supplied. But the book is one which should be read to be appreciated; and it is difficult to convey to those who have not read it the subtle charm which, like almost all that Mr. Sturgis has written, it possesses for the appreciative reader.

Those readers who delight in taking their pleasure sadly after the traditional fashion of our nation, and feel that "charm in melancholy" of which the poet sings, will thoroughly enjoy the first and second volumes of *Donovan*.* The atmosphere is one of almost unbroken gloom, and the author describes with considerable power the downward progress of her hero, who, as boy and man, had been neglected and ill-treated by those who ought to have watched over him. In order, as she fancies, to increase the readers' interest, she describes him as a "thoroughgoing "young atheist," so that he had not that higher comfort and sacred solace which have enabled many to struggle on through the adverse circumstances of their position. We ourselves are not quite so sure that our own interest in him is increased by this aggressive and presumptuous atheism, and we somewhat distrust a precocious boy who "at a very "early age found out that the lives of all the "professing Christians around him were diametri-"cally opposed to the principles of Christianity." Nor can we bear quite so hardly as Miss Lyall would have us do on the president of the local society and other personages, who looked askance at the profession of extreme opinions in which this very ill-regulated young man indulged. At the same time we acknowledge that he had been hardly dealt with, and that there is much excuse to be made for his perverse agnosticism. All that we wish to maintain is, that Miss Lyall is wrong, morally as well as artistically, in her endeavour to found upon his rampant and dogmatic atheism an additional claim on Donovan's part to our sympathy. The process of conversion commences in his case, as it not unfrequently does in novels, but we should think very rarely in real life, with Renan's *Vie de Jésus*, which he buys with some of his very scant spare cash, when he is in partnership with a pair of card-sharpers. These are, perhaps, the most original characters in the book, and it is impossible to help having a sort of kindly feeling for the elder rascal, especially as it is through his help in time of need that Donovan manages to struggle through the most hopeless period of his existence. The cure commenced by Renan is carried on by Charles Osmond, a High Church clergyman, and is completed by the heroine, Gladys Tremaine. We shall, however, hardly be wrong in attributing the greater share of it to the last-mentioned factor in Donovan's conversion to Christianity. The third volume is mainly occupied by this process, and though the roseate hues of the dawn of a better day are evident throughout it, we must own that it is not so interesting as the more gloomy picture of the hero's earlier years. Indeed, it is lengthened out to a terrible degree, and the benumbing influence of the conventional third volume on Miss Lyall is fatally felt. Long disquisitions in which she meddles with matters too deep for her take the place of the vigorous though painful narrative which occupies the first and second volumes. Of Donovan himself we have said enough; but the villain of the book, Ellis Farrant, requires a little further notice. He is the trusted friend of Donovan's father, and is represented, till his death-bed repentance, as a most unmitigated scoundrel. He destroys Colonel Farrant's will, marries his widow, and turns his son out of doors, without the slightest scruple or hesitation, and poor Donovan's downward course is mainly to be attributed to his stepfather's heartless, and we must add unintelligible conduct. For, as a mere matter of worldly prudence, it would have been better for Ellis to have treated the boy whom he had defrauded with a certain amount of consideration, and he could well have spared out of the wealth which his wife brought him some small portion of that wealth to keep himself straight with the world, and his stepson from starving. His villainy is overdone, as is also his stepson's generosity, though the moral, we suppose, that Miss Lyall intends to teach is, how much more of the Christian spirit is to be found in the Agnostic than in the professing Christian. This moral is, we venture to affirm, neither a true nor a wholesome one. As a minor detail, we may criticise, from a legal point of view, the representation that Colonel Farrant, by a will which

* *Dick's Wandering.* By Julian Sturgis. In Three Vols.—Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1882.

* *Donovan.* By Edna Lyall. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

is expressely stated to have been so short as not to have gone beyond the expression of his wish to leave everything to his wife, could have constituted the faithless Ellis guardian and trustee of her children. A guardian with no property to guard, a trustee with nothing committed to his trust, is certainly an anomaly, but a lady's law, and especially a lady novelist's law, is one of those things which no fellow can understand. Miss Lyall succeeds better in such pathetic scenes as that of the death of Donovan's sister, which the most stern critic could hardly read unmoved, and such striking pictures as that of Donovan's escape from death in the swampy marshland, which is described with wonderful power and effect.

It is a truly grateful task to a critic to be able to give such hearty praise as *Lady Beauty** deserves. There is a freshness and quaintness about this novel that is positively delightful. Lady Beauty is the youngest of three charming daughters of a charming mother. But Lady Beauty herself is the most charming of them all. How the daughters are wooed and won, and what manner of life they lead after they are won, we leave to the reader to ascertain. This, broadly speaking, constitutes the whole of the plot. But the plot is the least part of such a work. Its claims to admiration lie in the delineation of character, and the remarks and reflections found in its pages. Indeed, it is hardly like a novel of the present day, and has an old-world flavour about it which is very pleasant. The character of Mrs. Barbara Temple might have been sketched by Thackeray himself. She is by no means unlike a mature Becky Sharp, only that she is more loveable, and possesses better moral qualities. The writing of the whole of the book strikingly reminds one of Thackeray in his kindest mood. Egerton Doolittle and Archibald Goldmore are cleverly drawn. Goldmore is a type of the pompous, money making man, and Doolittle is a sort of compound of Toots and Edmund Sparkler. His speech at the wedding breakfast is splendidly funny. So, also, is his remark apropos of an attempted burglary in Mrs. Temple's house, when Sophia, the youngest daughter had the temerity to steal downstairs, skirting the hall in which the robbers were intent on plunder, and mounting into the belfry, where she set the bell ringing with such vigour as speedily to disperse the robbers and summon the neighbourhood. We quote the following passage:

All of us applauded her quickness of thought about the belfry; the only person who spoke in anything like a qualified tone being Egerton, who remarked that he was far from wishing to cast a slur on Sophia, but still he must say that she would have made a great deal more noise if she had used the Chinese gong which stood in the hall. For sounding an alarm, Egerton said there was nothing like a Chinese gong. Sophia in the gentlest way, but with laughter trembling on her lips, pointed out that the gong stood just where the robbers were working, upon which Egerton retorted that he had not said anything about where it stood, but only that for sounding an alarm there was nothing like a Chinese gong.

The book is written with such a dry kind of earnestness, and the character of Sophia is painted in such detail, and so lovingly dwelt upon, that we are inclined to think the story is mainly true, and Sophia not an imaginary person. The author has evidently strong views as to the power of pleasing possessed by the gentler sex, and the directions and advice given to ladies how to improve their natural gifts of mind and person and lay them out to the best advantage form no inconsiderable portion of the two volumes.

Notes on the History of the Liturgical Colours, by Dr. Wickham Legg (Leslie), is a pamphlet which should find a place in any collection of liturgical or antiquarian tracts which deal with the dress of the ministers of the Church. It betrays much industry, and is full of carefully collected information on this subject. It is not fanciful, as so many pamphlets on Ecclesiology are, but is a painstaking and valuable contribution to our knowledge on the colours of the vestments enjoined in various parts of the Western Church — in England, in Italy, in France, and in Germany. The research shown is very remarkable, and altogether the pamphlet is well worth possessing and preserving.

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* *Lady Beauty; or, Charming to Her Latest Day.* A Novel. By Allan Muir, Author of *Children's Children, Heartburg Farces, &c.* In Two Vols.—London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1882.

Correspondence.

"THE EARLDOM OF MAR."

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The review, in your columns of the 13th, of the late Lord Crawford's most learned and conclusive work, *The Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and in Shade during 500 years*, is on the whole as satisfactory to me as it is crushing to the pretensions of Lord Kellie, who seems not ashamed to foul his own nest by degrading his ancestors and by assuming a new and unrecorded title of Mar by an alleged "creation in 1565," which creation is now almost universally known to be the manufacture of three English peers alone, in the year of Grace 1875, "without writing or evidence of any kind to assist" them in its production, as one of these three noble Lords candidly states in his so-called "Judgment" (page 8).

But I must reluctantly beg you kindly to correct a mistake in stating that the Earldom of Mar is ranked with date "1457"—a mistake which has crept in of late years curiously enough, for that date is affixed to Mar without the least authority, and contrary to evidence and reason.

There are no dates affixed to the Peerages on the Union Roll, nor to the list as assigned by the Commissioners at the Decreet of Ranking in 1606, on which the Roll is based. The Peerages have relative rank only "according to the antiquity of the documents *then* (1606) produced"—precedence being assigned first to those who held high official positions, and leave being expressly given to aggrieved peers to obtain higher (not lower) rank "by the subsequent production of more ancient documents."

The Earldom of Mar, in due regard to what was then enjoined, stands on the Roll not only above Rothes (created 1458), but above Menteith (1428), as admitted by Royal Charter. Among the documents produced in 1606 by Mar were the charter of 9th December, 1404, by Isabel, Countess of Mar, in her own right, confirmed by King Robert's charter (which *rescinded* her previous and *unconfirmed* charter of the 12th August), and an Act of Parliament (1587), which, so far from admitting the possibility of a new creation of twenty-two years' date, declares the then Earl, son of the Earl restored by Queen Mary, to be in possession of "the Earldom held by the said Countess Isabel and Robert Earl of Mar (1438), her heir, and that the said Earl (in 1587) has the hereditary right to the said Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, though his predecessors were wrongfully debarred by the iniquity of the time and staying of the ordinary course of justice, and that the right of blood is not taken away by length of time or lack of possession," &c.

This refers to the 130 years' usurpation by the Crown, previous to Queen's Mary's restoration of the ancient *Comitatus* (Earldom) of Mar, *per modum justitiæ*, to "the heirs of the said Countess Isabel and Robert Earl of Mar, her heir, and their heirs general hereditarily, of which they had been deprived by obstinate and partial rulers, staying the ordinary course of justice," as the Queen's charter declares. Charters of *Comitatus*, be it observed, always embraced the dignity, and there was not such a thing known as a "peerage-earldom" (vainly imagined by Lord Redesdale) or a separate grant of a dignity apart from lands, till about 1600.

However, the date "1457," assigned without the least foundation to Mar, is totally inconsistent with the recent and utterly groundless presumption, by Lords Kellie and Redesdale, of a new title "created in 1565," to which moreover there would have been ample living testimony in 1606, had such creation ever occurred; but Lord Mar's proud compeers, above whom he was then ranked, were naturally unaware of its existence, for its creation and history were a blank until the appearance in 1875 of this phantom foundling, framed (as you justly say) "on a pile of absolute fiction, without a shadow of evidence, and against the official advice of the Law Officers of the Crown in 1874."

Let me conclude by thanking you for your powerful review of Lord Crawford's noble defence of Truth and Justice, and for clearly proving that the ancient Earldom enjoyed by my uncle devolved, on his death in 1866, as a matter of course, according to the Law of Scotland and the Treaty of Union, on myself, as his undisputed next of kin, and heir general of the Earls restored through female succession both in 1565 and in 1824, as the Act of Parliament and Report of the Law Officers of the Crown in that year distinctly demonstrate. Your obedient servant, MAR.

49, *Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, May* 23.

BURIAL FEES, &c.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—May I ask you to allow me, through your columns, to correct sundry misconceptions afloat relating to the above subject?

Not long since, might overruling right, the exigencies of party government unhappily granted permission to Dissenters, &c., to hold their own services in our duly consecrated burial grounds. It was held to be a grievance to bar them from so doing; although the—so-called—"grievance" had been patiently submitted to from time immemorial, without their ever being apparently aware of its existence. It was held, by some, that this concession, if accorded, would be final. Our assailants, however, have now coined another of their grievances. It is assumed that incumbents receive—what are commonly called—burial fees, for performing the burial service, and that therefore where no service is performed no fee should be exacted. Speaking exclusively of our *ancient burial grounds, and of no others*, an incumbent is generally entitled to a mortuary for breaking the soil, not for performing the service. Apart from other irregularities mentioned by Spelman, as having occurred in his own time, he tells us that he found in a vestry constitution then (Nov. 24, 1627), lately made and subcribed by the parson, the churchwardens, and twenty-three more of that assembly—confirmed by the Bishop, and approved by his Chancellor—certain fees "to the parson for enterring"—*i.e.*, as I take it, for performing the service over "the corpse." This appears to have been the customary way of framing a table of fees, where no such table previously existed, and is that recommended by Dr. Pinnock in his learned work on the laws, &c., of the Church. Spelman strongly condemns the exaction of any fee whatever for performing the burial service; and, observing "*Vidi, puduitque videre*," goes on to quote sundry ancient councils and canons, from the sixth century, branding any such exaction as irreligious, impious, and simoniacal. Our own ancient canons expressly denounce it. That of A.D. 1138-41 "under pain of excommunication": that of A.D. 1175-7, declare that "the Holy Synod detests simoniacal heresy, and ordains that nothing be demanded for . . . . burials" . . . . adding "let the offender be anathema, &c., &c.

But although it was forbidden that any fee should be exacted for performing the service, certain payments, in Anglo-Saxon times, were usually made at funerals. Alms were given away. To the money bequeathed by the deceased for that purpose, some addition was commonly made by the friends of the deceased. Slaves were manumitted, &c., &c. (Lingard). There was likewise a payment due for those who were buried, styled either a mortuary, symbolum animæ, pecunia sepulchralis, soul-scot, or corpse-present pecunia from pecus, cattle—because all the wealth of our ancestors consisted in cattle; and mortuaries, before the statute 21 H. 8, were payable in beasts (Selden); *sepulchralis*, because given to the priest at the opening of the grave, and *corse-present*, because when a mortuary was due on the death of a parishioner, the best or second best beast was presented to the priest, and carried with the corpse.

The mortuary was paid though the deceased was buried in another parish, and therefore could not have been paid for performing the burial service. From the terms in which the mortuary, or soul-scot, is mentioned in the laws ecclesiastical and canons at Eanham, it would appear that at that date—A.D. 1009, 13, 14—it was a customary payment. "13. And it is just that men pay the soul-scot at the open grave."

"14. And if a corpse be buried elsewhere out of the proper district, let the soul-scot then be paid notwithstanding to that minster to which it belonged."

These canons were subsequently embodied in, and enforced by, the laws of Canute—A.D. 1017, 13—and the payment of mortuaries enjoined by statute, 13 Ed. I. "Mortuaries," says Blackstone, "are a sort of ecclesiastical heriots, being a customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem originally to have been, like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the Church; being intended as Linwode informs us . . as a kind of expiation and amends to the clergy for the personal tithes and other ecclesiastical duties which the laity in their lifetime may have neglected or forgotten to pay. For this purpose after the lord's heriot or best good was taken out, the second best chattel was reserved to the Church as a mortuary. . . . It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to the Church along with the corpse when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*—a term which bespeaks it to have been once a voluntary donation."

The various customs relating to mortuaries leading often to exaction on one side, and fraud on the other, it was thought desirable—21 Hen. VIII., c. 6.—to reduce them to some kind of certainty. It was, therefore enacted that all mortuaries to parsons of any parish shall be taken in the following manner, unless where by custom, less or none at all is due viz., from every person dying possessed of goods to the value of ten marks, 3s. 4d. was to be paid; if to the value of £30, 6s. 8d.; if of £40, 10s. This statute, no doubt, was enacted in the interest of unity, peace, and concord; but although the clergy would be gainers in this respect, they would obviously be losers in another; for after the commutation of mortuaries into money payments as aforesaid, the great fall in the value of money would lead to an equivalent fall in the value of the money payment. Ten shillings in 1530 would no doubt go as far as between £5 and £10 now. It appears certain, however, that the commutation of mortuaries, under the provisions of this statute, was never universally carried out, as sundry statute afterwards enacted (13 Eliz., c. 5, 6,; and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71, 2; 2 and 3 Vict., c. 62) not only speak of them as then in existence, but also provide for their subsequent commutation.

Steer, in his Parish, and Sir Robert Phillimore in his Ecclesiastical Law, both quote Sir Simon Degge as saying, that the accustomed fee to the parson for breaking the soil in the churchyard is, for the most part 3s. 4d.; and for breaking—"Steer says 'opening'—the floor in the chancel, 6s. 8d." Degge adds in addition, "this is only for the breaking of the floor"—that is, as I take it, not for performing the service. In an old book kept by the parish clerk of Astley in 1783, I find the following entries:—

Burial Fees, Breaking up the Ground...	3s. 4d.
In the Parish	1s. 0d.

The latter is the fee for a parishioner, and is, I have no doubt, the lineal descendant of the mortuary directed to be paid to the priest, in 1009, "at the open grave." It was formerly thought questionable whether the clergyman was entitled to the usual fees for the burial of or breaking the soil for a pauper, the expenses of whose interment are defrayed by the parish; but now 7 and 8 Vict., c. 101 provides that the fees payable by the custom of the place in which the burial may take place shall be paid out of the poor rate.

It may, no doubt, answer the purpose of Mr. O. Morgan to get up in the Lower House—lower and lower, I fear, in every succeeding Parliament—and declare, as according to *John Bull* of the 1st of last April he did declare, that "both by the common law and the canon law burial fees were certainly not legal." Let alone common law and canon law, the statutes quoted above show that they are certainly legal. Mr. Morgan is probably well aware that few of the more ill-informed of his hearers would, if willing, be able to question his mis-statements.

Mr. Morgan is not quite a miracle of accuracy. Thus, in the debate on the Burials Bill of 1878, he is reported in the *Guardian* to have stated: "With regard to the memorial saying that churchyards were the property of the Church, that could not be, for the Church, not being a corporation, was unable to hold property. It was true they were the freeholds of the clergy and churchwardens." The difference between national and corporate property is very well put by the able author of the *Englishman's Brief on Behalf of his National Church:* "National property may be defined as that which has been inherited, acquired, or created by the nation for public purposes, held in trust by the Government for the time being for the nation at large, and over which the Government of the day have the exclusive control. Such, for instance, are the Houses of Parliament, public offices, and the British Museum. All these are, strictly speaking, national property, because they have been provided and are maintained and supported out of the public taxes of the country. But the property of the Church of England is of a very different nature. It is not national. It is not even parochial. The ecclesiastical property of this country is succeeded to, and is vested in, a great number of corporations, sole or aggregate. Every Bishop or incumbent in the country, is what is called a corporation sole. Deans and Cathedrals with their Chapters, are corporations aggregate," (p. 36).

So far with regard to corporate property. With respect to the freehold, Steer, in his *Parish Law*, p. 88, quotes from Littleton, to the effect following: "Although the freehold of the church, churchyard, and glebe belong to the parson, yet, properly speaking, the fee-simple is not in him but in abeyance; . . but in all other respects he has the same means of enforcing and defending his interests therein as the owner of a life interest has in his freehold." According to Lowndes, Littleton's "invaluable work . . is justly esteemed the principal pillar on which the superstructure of the law of real property in this kingdom is supported."

It has been publicly stated in Parliament that the donors of churchyards, &c., gave their lands to the nation, and that therefore they belong to the parishioners. The terms in which church lands were conveyed will best show to whom they were given, and to whom, therefore, now they rightly belong. On looking over the first volume of Konnett's *Parochial Antiquities*, I find a vast number of charters, &c., quoted wholly or in part, some relating to religious houses, &c., which I pass by; and others, nearly a hundred, relating to the Church. In these charters, which go on very much the same lines, the donor conveys his lands either to God and the Church, or to God and the church of St. Mary, St. Peter, St. George, &c. This appears almost the invariable form of endowing the Church to the time of Edwd. II. Sometimes, but very rarely, the land was given by the donor directly to the parson, as representing the Church. We have an instance of this in the Church Defence Institution's paper for February, 1879, where Mr. Wild tells us that "in the sixteenth year of Edward III. William Pilleson and others gave to John Baret, parson of the church of St. Botolph, Lincoln, certain lands there to enlarge his churchyard." *Calend. Inquis. ad quod damnum.* "We thus learn," continues Mr. Wild, "that all our ancient churchyards were given by members of the Church out of their private patrimony, and sections 3 and 4 show that they were *given to the parson*, not to the parishioners or to the State. It was thus that churchyards became the freehold of the clergy, as they still remain." According to Cowell's *Interpreter* (second edition), "Parson, *persona*, signifies the rector of a church, because for his time he represents his church and sustaineth the person thereof, as well as suing, as being sued in any action touching the same *Fleta*." Blackstone says much the same: "A parson, *persona ecclesiæ* . . . . is called parson, *persona*, because by his person the Church, which is an invisible body, is represented, and he is in himself a body corporate in order to protect and defend the rights of the Church, which he personates by a perpetual succession." In addition to the foregoing considerations, it must not for a moment be forgotten that during the period when our Church was so munificently endowed by our ancestors, according to Turner, the historian, about three-fourths of the population of this kingdom, and therefore of our parishes, consisted mainly of slaves "bought and sold with the land, and conveyed in the grants of it promiscuously with the cattle and other property upon it, ... given away precisely as we now dispose of our plate, furniture, or money."

It will hardly be contended that the donors of our endowments ever gave their *slaves* the churches, &c., they so universally founded and endowed throughout the land. They can hardly be said to have given them to the *nation* if about three-fourths of the nation failed to share in their munificence.

With regard to our churchyards, it seems to be taken for granted that everyone who dies in any parish has the right—*at common law*—to be buried in the consecrated burial ground belonging to the church in that parish. No doubt it is so laid down by many lawyers. It was not so formerly. Formerly whole classes were denied burial in our consecrated burial grounds. Among these, according to Johnson and Bingham, were the unbaptised, excommunicated, perjured, suicides, infidels, heretics, schismatics &c., "for the office of burial," as Bingham rightly observes, "belonged only to the fideles, or communicants, such as died in the full communion of the Church."

It has been often asserted that our churchyards were not always the property of our Church—that they belonged once to the Roman Catholics, and had been turned from their original purposes. Many who know no better no doubt believe that at the Reformation, certain endowments which, before then, belonged to the Church of Rome, were, at that time, transferred to the Church of England. It is certain, however, that our endowments were given to our Church before, while, and after she was in communion with Rome. It must be remembered that for one branch of the Catholic Church to be in communion with another by no means implies that the endowments of either have thereby been transferred to the other. Any student of Church history must be perfectly well aware that, at the Reformation, the personality of the clergy was very little changed; and that the endowments of the Church, with very few exceptions, continued to be enjoyed, after the Reformation, by the same individual clergymen who enjoyed them before. How many of the clergy were either deprived or resigned we know from the reports of the Ecclesiastical Visitations appointed in 1559 by Queen Elizabeth. Strype, in his history of the Reformation, under Queen Elizabeth (page 169), says, "This visitation did much good, and brought forward the religion very considerably throughout the nation. And of the clergy (*i.e.*, Bishops, Abbots, Heads of Colleges, Prebendaries, and Rectors), the Commissioners brought in but 189 throughout the whole nation, that refused compliance;" and Camden, in his *History of Elizabeth*—"As many as refused to swear were turned out of their livings, dignities, and bishopricks; and those (as themselves have written) in the realm that reckoneth more than 9,400 ecclesiastical promotions, not above 80 Parsons of Churches, 50 Prebendaries, 15 Presidents of Colleges, 12 Archdeacons, as many Deans, 6 Abbots and Abbesses, and 14 Bishops."

I beg to remain, your faithful servant,
H. W. COOKES.

Astley Rectory, Stourport.

THE IRISH POLICE UNDER CLERICAL CASTIGATION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I have only lately seen a letter from the Rev. M. M'Coll, in the *Guardian* of May 10, where, with commendable zeal, without mention of his name, he tries to shift the blame of Irish misrule from the shoulders of the Prime Minister; but I think he writes somewhat in advance of his knowledge when he says "The murders in Phœnix Park, and the escape of the murderers, are a sufficient proof of the utter inefficiency of the Irish police as detectives, or of their scandalous mismanagement by those in charge of them." The national character may not make Irish policemen good detectives—I know not; but Mr. M'Coll uses words recklessly when he accuses "those in charge of them with scandalous mismanagement." Mr. M'Coll says: "Once make the murderer in Ireland an outcast of society, and you will have dealt a fatal blow at secret crime. This is what is needed, and

not martial law, or suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act." These are weighty and wise words, and the idea to which they give expression can hardly have originated in the writer's brain; but how will he make them bear fruit? The feeling may be one, under different influences, which prevents, if it be so, Irish policemen being good detectives, and makes a large proportion of the Irish people unwilling to betray the hiding place of the murderer. Be this as it may, this sadly perverted feeling of honour would make difficult the work of the best detective. Mr. M'Coll does not tell us (he wrote too soon) how gold (£11,000!), more potent that an army of detectives, has failed to bring to justice or to furnish a clue to the finding of the base and cowardly murderers (not, however, more base or more cowardly than the many who preceded them) for whose arrest it was offered.

It may be a highly estimable thing to seek for a scapegoat in misgovernment, but if mismanagement must be placed on any shoulders, surely it must be on those who have the charge of the Government of the country. Mr. M'Coll, then, would do well to tell us whether the head of the Government, who has disappointed so many who, though they could not agree with his political bias, believed in him as a man of the highest principle, has acted for the welfare of Ireland in his legislation for her, and in choosing his associates to carry out that legislation. Till we find the conduct of the "Government," to which Mr. M'Coll refers, proved blameless, it is worse than idle to try to place the blame of Irish misgovernment upon the Irish police. My name, if I were to append it, might reveal to a few persons that my knowledge of the subject upon which I write is at least as great as Mr. M'Coll's; but for reasons which will be obvious to you when you receive it, I shall only subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
NOT PROVEN.

LADIES' WORK IN THE EAST END.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Will you allow me space to put before your readers the want which at the present time seems to press, perhaps more urgently than any other, upon the clergy who are working amongst the masses of our East London poor?

We have here an enormous population, from amongst whom all the classes who have wealth and leisure are withdrawn, leaving the clergy to carry on all the work of the Church with such help as can be given by Church workers, who, however zealous, can devote but a small amount of time to working for God.

In order, to some extent, to meet this difficulty, a house has been secured on Stepney-green, which is to be opened and placed under the supervision of the Bishop of Bedford, that it may be a home and a centre and starting point for ladies who are willing to occupy some portion of the large field now open to their labour. We are ready to receive five or six ladies to live with us altogether, but we hope that in addition to these we may find many who, though unable to reside in the East-end, would be glad to give one or more days in the week to work amongst the poor, and who would find it convenient to have a centre of information and a place of rest during the days on which they are at work. I am not now pleading for money. I have lived long enough in the East-end to know the true sympathy and love which grow out of a love to Christ and a desire to do His work; this is a possession far more precious than anything which money can purchase. I do not dare to dwell upon the joys and privileges of a work like this; but am content to ask that any who are willing to undertake it should communicate at once either with the Bishop of Bedford or with

JOHN F. KITTO.

Rectory, Stepney, E.

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—May I be permitted to lay before your readers the increasing claims of the Incorporated Church Building Society, an account of whose annual meeting held this day under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, appears in your columns? For sixty-four years, during which period the population of this country has grown from 12,000,000 to 26,000,000, this Society has aided and encouraged the work of church extension. Since its first establishment, it has raised and distributed nearly £900,000 with the result that half the parishes in England have received assistance. And owing to the unusually urgent appeals lately made, not only on behalf of churches, but also of mission rooms in the poorest and most populous districts, the Committee have found it necessary to expend in grants the whole of the available capital (with the exception of a small reserve fund), so that in future they can rely only on the annual income of the Society, averaging something under £8,000. Surely at this time, when carelessness and infidelity seem likely to undermine the foundations of Christianity itself, I may fairly call upon all those who value the privileges which the Church affords to aid the good work carried on by the Society of which I am treasurer. Annual subscriptions or donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by me or by the secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. HOARE.

37, *Fleet-street, May* 26, 1882.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Mr. William T. Mowbray, who started the Home Reunion Society on its present basis, and who is thoroughly deserving in every way, has been brought into rather precarious circumstances, partly by ill-health and partly by a difficulty in finding work in his old employment in a conveyancer's office. He has a wife and family in great part dependent upon him.

Instead of helping him by small donations from time to time, which do no permanent good, I am desirous to raise from £100 to £150 to enable him to buy a small business in the outskirts of London, and should be very much obliged if our friends would make an effort speedily to collect this sum; £55 has already been paid or promised, and the Rev. J. E. Vernon, 8, Arlington-villas, Clifton, Bristol, has kindly consented to receive donations.

NELSON.

"GREAT PAUL."

Everything has been prepared under the direction of Mr. Penrose, the architect to the Dean and Chapter, with such exactness, that while not an inch of stonework has been unnecessarily cut or removed, there is still just room enough for the wide-lipped bell to be hauled through the door and up the incline from the yard to the floor of the tower. The steps and the stones at the lower part of the doorway have been removed, an outline in section of the bell cut in wood having been used to make sure that the bell would pass without getting even a scratch. As the large hoisting tackle was employed all Tuesday afternoon in pulling the headstock up into the belfry, the moving of the bell on the level was effected with some smaller gear, and the work of getting it through the doorway was done by hydraulic jacks. In these operations the many advantages of the wooden platform or floor upon which the bell has been fastened have been apparent. Within the beautifully proportioned tower, of which the interior is cylindrical, the evidences of work were not at first noticed, but looking up as from the bottom of a well, though the well-like effect is relieved by the perspective view of the winding geometrical stone staircase, there was visible what appeared to be a massive beam suspended in the air by the many long loops of a rope working through a pulley. Far above, through an opening at the top of the dome, which looked much too small for the suspended mass of timber and iron to pass through crosswise, there could be seen the latticed struts and beams of oak and teak on which the great bell will swing. The thing which was slowly being hauled up was the head-stock, or yoke, into which the cannons of the bell must be fastened by iron straps and bolts. This is formed of three oak plank-like beams, each 9ft. 9in. long, and 2ft. 6in. broad, set on their sides and bolted together, with iron plates, or "flitches," sandwiched between the two outer and the centre one. The structure looks somewhat like a great axle tree, the axles, however, being represented by the short iron "gudgeons," 6in. in diameter, set in iron bed plates at each end, and on which the balanced mass of head-stock and bell will swing. The weight of the head-stock alone is nearly three tons, the clapper over 4cwt., the crown staple to which the clapper is attached about as much more, and the clapper bolt, by which the two sections of the clapper are fastened through the head-stock, not far from another 2cwt. To these must be added the weight of the iron straps and bolts by which the "cannons" of the bell are fastened in the head-stock, and a total weight of nearly four tons is made up, in addition to the 16 tons 14cwt. 2qrs. 19lb., which Great Paul brings to scale.

Many have asked how this great mass of over 20 tons is to be set in motion. The bell is to have no connection with the clock, and is not to be struck by a hammer, but is to be swung and used for a service bell or on rarer occasions, and it may be hoped at very long intervals of time, to be tolled. An ingenious modification of the lever-arm, by which smaller bells are rung, has been devised, by which it will be possible for two men, and for three or four men with ease, to "chime" the bell—that is, to swing it sufficiently to cause the clapper to strike one side of the sound-bow. A wooden bar, about 10ft. long, fixed at right angles to the top of the head-stock at one end, will have the rope attached, by which the ringers will pull. At the other end of the head-stock, and on the same side of the bell as the ringers stand, will be another long lever bar, having a heavy weight attached by a rope, the rope, however, being so long, that the weight rests on the ground until the motion of the bell, exaggerated by the length of the arm, lifts the weight, when a jerk is given, and the rate at which bell and clapper are moving being suddenly altered, the stroke is obtained. When the swinging motion has once been got up eight or ten strokes a minute may be got. To prevent any interference with the time-keeping qualities of the clock from the vibration of the timbers on which the bell rests, the clock-case has been placed on an independent floor. How far the deep note of Great Paul will be heard above the roar of London life and traffic is yet subject for speculation; but on his trial in the foundry at Loughborough every stroke was heard for three and four miles in the country round, and in one direction the deep boon was audible at a distance of seven miles away.

THE PRIMATES AND THE REV. S. F. GREEN.

Mr. J. G. Hubbard, of 24, Princes-gate, has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—When the Prime Minister, in reply to my question before Easter, alleged a Constitutional difficulty to the extension of the Royal clemency to the Rev. S. F. Green, he suggested that the authors of the Public Worship Regulation Act would be the proper persons to devise the release of Mr. Green from Lancaster gaol. In compliance with this suggestion, the Archbishops have prepared the Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill, with a perfect knowledge of Mr. Green's case. Is there any reason why the Bill should not, without any material consumption of time, pass through both Houses? Contumacy may mean obstinate disobedience to the law administered by a duly constituted Judge. Mr. Green's plea, as I understand it, is that the law does not forbid the practices for which he has been impeached, and that the Judge who sentenced him was not canonically qualified as the representative of the Archbishop, and that to him, therefore, he does not owe canonical obedience. The admission by the Archbishop of York, speaking for himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury, that Lord Penzance 'had never completed his qualifications,' when he entered upon his office, goes far to sustain Mr. Green's contention. Mr. Green's offence has been described as one springing from a conscientious sense of duty, and such an offence, though it may need restraint, does not deserve to be revengefully punished. It is alleged that time will accomplish his release by effecting his deprivation. The Archbishop of York says decidedly that it will not; but if it did, could impartial justice require that Mr. Green should be doubly punished, first by imprisonment and then by deprivation? Against a violation of the lawful ritual of the Church congregations should be protected by the monition, inhibition, and deprivation of the offending minister; but imprisonment is unsuitable for offences arising out of the exercise of the liberty of religious worship; and, as the Bill applies to a solitary case, it may be hoped that the House of Commons will not hesitate to pass it as the only means of enlarging Mr. Green; for, if he has hitherto acted from a conscientious sense of duty, he cannot degrade himself by falsifying all his past professions for the purpose of his release."

To this the Archbishop of York replies:—

"Sir,—In a letter signed 'J. G. Hubbard,' in the *Times* of the 22nd inst., occurs the following:—

The admission of the Archbishop of York, speaking for himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury, that Lord Penzance "had never completed his qualifications" when he entered on his office, goes far to sustain Mr. Green's contention.

"As I have made no such admission, and as the words quoted are not mine, I desire to explain how the matter stands.

"In October, 1874, the two Archbishops, in obedience to the Public Worship Regulation Act, appointed Lord Penzance to the office of Judge under the Public Worship Act, which appointment carried with it the reversion of the two offices of Judge of the Arches Court and Judge of the Provincial Court of York. The qualification of the new Judge was, that he must be a member of the Church of England. The appointment was to have the approval of the Crown; and if the Archbishops failed to appoint—a contingency which in this case did not arise—the appointment would go to the Crown. It may be taken that the two Archbishops, in making the appointment to the new office of Judge under the Public Worship Act, intended thereby to appoint to the reversion of the other two offices.

"In October, 1875, the Judge of the Arches and the Official Principal of York resigned their offices; and Lord Penzance became *ex officio* their successor. No cause had been heard and determined under the Public Worship Act during the interval of a year, during which Lord Penzance had been Judge under the Public Worship Act, but not yet Judge of the Arches.

"At this time I thought it would be well that Lord Penzance should, on taking possession of the new offices, make the same declarations, &c., as his predecessors; not that I thought this essential; I knew that he could hold the office without it; but I also knew that everything that could be said against the Act would be said, and I thought that by taking the oath of allegiance anew, and by signing the Articles, some sources of cavil would be avoided. I am still of that opinion; but I suppose Lord Penzance, regarding these acts as surplusage, and, having made the declaration that he was a Churchman, did not think it necessary to go beyond the Act. I wished that he had adopted our suggestion; but, at the same time, it never occurred to me to imagine that the validity of the appointment was affected by the course taken.

"A good illustration of this occurs in a change in the mode of appointing deans of the old foundation. Meeting with an unexpected check in the case of the Deanery of Exeter, where an appointment was made which was not in accordance with the Cathedral statutes, Lord John Russell promoted an Act by which in future the deans were to be appointed by patent from the Crown. The question arose whether, after being appointed, they should be instituted by the Bishop in the old manner. If they were not, they had no connection with the diocese, which the patent did not pretend to give them. But in some cases, and probably in all, the form of institution was dropped. No one had ever pretended that the deans appointed in the new manner are not properly and completely deans, and able to do all that deans have to do.

"Mr. Hubbard has just supplied me with a published letter of his, and it appears that he relies on an answer of mine given in Convocation. It is not his fault that he omits the first words of that answer—'he is qualified by the law as it now stands'—for they were not in the newspaper which he quotes; nor that he omits 'I have no right to speak for the Archbishop of Canterbury,' for the same reason. But by the use of italics, which are no part of speaking, the words, 'Lord Penzance's qualification ought to have been completed in the usual way,' convey the idea that it was not 'completed;' whereas I meant that it was completed as the law now stands, but not in the old or usual way. Not satisfied with italics, he now puts in the word 'never' from some other sentence—a further perversion. Such is controversy!

"I have no doubt that under the law as it now is our delegation to Lord Penzance was complete and effectual to the making him Judge of the Arches and Official Principal of York. I only write to explain my own opinion, so much misconceived, and not to discuss the merits of the question."

"Q.C." writes on the same subject:—

"Sir,—It is much to be hoped that you are right in expecting that the Bill of the two Primates for surrendering to Mr. Green's rebellion will not pass. If any Episcopal legislation were surprising, it would be wonderful that two such clever men should not see the difference between Mr. Green's case and Thorogood's, which caused the Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 93.

"That Act enabled the Ecclesiastical Court to release a prisoner in contempt for not obeying an order to pay a Church-rate under £5, without the consent of the prosecutor after six months, for which Thorogood was in prison. Non-payment of debts has long been regarded as sufficiently punished by a short imprisonment.

"Thorogood was not receiving public pay for doing one thing while he persisted in doing another, to the annoyance of the lawful congregation of his church. He was not persistently trespassing in a place where he had no more right, during suspension, than he had to sit down to dinner in Lambeth Palace whenever he chose, nor treating with contempt the order of the proper Court to abstain from so trespassing.

"Mr. Green is not in prison as a punishment for ritualism, but solely because he cannot otherwise be kept from trespassing, and also from doing what is unlawful in that place, even if he were not trespassing.

"To let him out of prison without deprivation, and without any guarantee that he will not immediately trespass and break the law again, is simply offering a premium to rebellion in England, and telling everybody that if he will only be obstinate enough in defying the law it shall be repealed for him; for this is practically repealing it.

"The only rational thing to do, if anything, is to enact that any clergyman in prison for disobeying an Ecclesiastical Court shall be let out as soon as he either abdicates or is deprived after the insane three years' suspension of the Public Worship Act, or any other deprivation. But he is sure to be let out as soon as the deprivation takes effect, now very soon."

Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, writes to the *Standard*:—

"Sir,—I am afraid it is but of little use protesting against the iterated and reiterated statement that the so-called Ritualists are guided by 'their own whims and fancies,' as you say in your leading article of yesterday (Tuesday) evening. Resistance to an unjust decision is, of course, put for a time in the same category as resistance to a just one. You, however, explain that 'it has now been established, not once, but over and over again, that these practices are illegal.' Yes, but you omit to say that some of them have been pronounced in the same way legal. The final judgment which rules the chief questions was the Ridsdale judgment; but remember this, the oldest Judge present—and it may be said one amongst the ablest, if not the ablest, of the eminent men whose names appear as giving the judgment—publicly dissented from it. He added that others did so, and amongst them one who was 'the most learned and experienced in ecclesiastical causes amongst living men.' No doubt in cases of this kind a majority rules; but though a majority possesses right, I presume you would not contend that it always possessed right unless it could be shown that all concerned were equally cognisant of facts, and equally endowed with judgment.

"I think, Sir, that you should allow that Ritualists who take their interpretation of the law from the late Sir John Coleridge, and the late Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and the present Sir Robert Phillimore—to whom, as I understand, reference was made as 'the most learned person in ecclesiastical law living'—instead of from Lord Selborne, based, as his interpretation appears to be, upon subtle rather than historical argument, are scarcely to be described as taking their 'own whims and fancies as their sole guide.'"

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. A. G. L. Bowling, to be Minister of St. Mark's, Horsley-down.

Rev. C. Chaytor, Rector of St. Albans, Worcester, united by Order in Council to St. Helen, Worcester.

Rev. H. S. Fagan, to Rectory of Great Cressingham-with-Bodney.

Rev. T. Fielder, to Vicarage of St. Andrew's, Lambeth.

Rev. H. Grantham, Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral, to Rectory of St. Mary's, Chester. Patron, the Duke of Westminster.

Rev. W. Haworth, to be Sub-Chanter of York Cathedral. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

Rev. J. H. Lambert, Curate of Much Marcle-with-Yatton, Herefordshire, to be Diddlebury Vicar in Hereford Cathedral, and Chaplain H.M. Prison, Hereford.

Rev. S. Maude, Curate of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, to Vicarage of Needham Market, Suffolk. Patrons, the parishioners.

Rev. T. B. Nichols, to be Evening Lecturer of St. Thomas's, Newcastle.

Rev. S. Phillips, to Chaplaincy of the Birmingham Workhouse.

Rev. J. H. Potter, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.

OBITUARY.

May 12, the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, Rector of Easton, Winchester.

May 18 (Ascension Day), suddenly, after a short illness, the Rev. Harvey W. Brooks, M.A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, formerly Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, on his 64th birthday.

May 18 (Ascension Day), the Rev. James Webber Miller, M.A., Rector of Birdham, Sussex.

May 23, at Castle Thorpe, Bucks, of acute inflammation of the lungs, the Rev. James Langton Wigleworth, aged 60.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

In a Congregation yesterday, the following degrees were conferred:—*B.D.*: H. Wace, Brasenose. *B.C.L.*: J. Rogers, University College. *M.A.*: E. Dewing, G. Lean, and J. Rogers, University College; W. Freemantle, Balliol; T. Christie, C. Hamming, and J. Ravenscroft, Exeter College; A. Baynes, J. Langley, J. Price-Jones, and C. Powell, Oriel; G. Stokes, Queen's; C. Frith and H. Freeland, New College; H. King, H. Southwall, and W. Thomas, Pembroke; W. Hopkins, St. Mary Hall; T. Pike, St. John's; J. Jelly, Magdalen; N. Barnes, J. Brooke, T. Harrison, E. Saurin, A. Scott, and R. Scrimgeour, Brasenose; F. P. Foley, A. Gould, A. Laurie, and E. Prideaux Brune, Christ Church; C. Blundell, Trinity; R. Hamilton and T. Pike, St. John's; A. Crosse and W. Rainer, Wadham; B. Ashwell, Pembroke; W. Wood, Worcester; F. Glynn and A. Mornington, Keble. *B.A.*: W. Palmer and R. Pritchard, University; G. Squire, Balliol; C. Beere, Exeter; E. Hill and C. Sparrow, Oriel; H. Dane, New; F. Drury and J. Latham, Brasenose; A. Parker, Christ Church; E. Ball, St. John's; and E. Saunders, Worcester.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of London has removed his residence from London House to Fulham Palace.

The Rev. Harry Jones has been presented by the parishioners of St. George's-in-the-East, on his removal from the parish, with a beautiful epergne representing St. George and the Dragon.

It is said that Lord Penzance declines to fix a day for the hearing of the St. Alban's case till after Mr. Justice Chitty has delivered judgment in the Prestbury case.

The *Church Times* rejoices to state that a movement is on foot for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. S. F. Green as some compensation for his sufferings in the cause of the Church of England, and as a protest against State oppression and Prelatical Erastianism. In Manchester alone £800 has been subscribed, without any public appeal having been made.

The Cathedral Establishments Commission held a meeting on Wednesday for the further consideration of St. David's Cathedral. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cranbrook, the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. Dalrymple, M.P., the Dean of St. David's, and Mr. Ellicott (Secretary).

The Archbishop of Canterbury visited Upper Norwood on Monday, and opened, under his Grace's licence, the chancel and part of the nave of a new church to be called St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood. His Grace preached and also spoke at the luncheon. The church will be consecrated later on The Rev. W. F. Bateman, M.A., is the first minister

but will become vicar on the consecration. Mr. Pearson, who designed Truro Cathedral is the architect. Earl Rosse and Sir John Mowbray, M.P., the Bishop of Bedford, Bishop Tufnell, and Archdeacon Harrison were among the company.

At a gathering of relatives and friends of the late Canon Pearson, held on Monday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, by permission of the Dean of Westminster, who presided, it was resolved, on the motion of Lord Coleridge—"That a memorial of Hugh Pearson, in the form of a recumbent figure, be placed in Sonning Church, under the sculptured arch between the Vestry and the Sanctuary." An executive committee was named to select an artist, and to superintend the carrying out of the projected memorial, which, it is estimated, may be achieved at a cost not exceeding £1,000. Of this sum more than one-half has already been promised.

A few days ago a cross and eight candlesticks mysteriously disappeared from the altar of St. Anne's, Willenhall, and were afterwards found buried beneath the church floor. After service one night last week the church was entered and a clean sweep made of the whole of the ornaments on the altar. The present vicar is an Evangelical, but had referred the dispute between the two contending parties in the church to the Bishop, and at his Lordship's suggestion an arrangement was agreed upon by which the ornaments above mentioned were allowed to remain. A reward has been offered for their recovery.

We have to record the death of the Rev. Harvey Brooks, of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, which occurred somewhat suddenly on Ascension Day. In 1872 his health so far gave way that he exchanged parishes with Canon Rowsell, and thus became rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. He had been suffering from overwork, but his medical attendant did not apprehend that his life was in danger, and thought that a little rest in the country would speedily restore him. On Ascension Day he was well enough to read the beautiful service with some members of his family, and in the afternoon, remembering that it was the time appointed for the funeral of a friend, he went through the whole of the service for the burial of the dead. At ten o'clock in the evening, as he sat in his chair, the summons came quite suddenly, and he passed away. It was his sixty-fourth birthday.

A statement has just been put forth, under the authority of the Bishop of Bedford, showing the progress of the East London Church Fund, which was established at a meeting at the Mansion House in June, 1880. It appears that £8,632 were subscribed during the first year (£1,231 being contributed in offertories, of which St. Peter's, Eaton-square, gave £607), and that twenty-three additional clergymen are maintained in Bethnal-green, Bromley, Hackney, Stepney, St. George's-in-the-East, and Whitechapel, besides grants in aid of payments of sixteen curates. A home for deaconesses has been established at Hackney, and several ladies are engaged in active work at the East-end. About ten parochial mission-women are likewise maintained by the fund, and a few grants have already been made for the training of candidates for Orders; while about sixteen eminent clergy have occupied the pulpits of poor parishes. Christ Church, Oxford, and Eton, Winchester, Marlborough, Uppingham, and Felstead Schools each maintain a curate in a poor district.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to his Archdeacons:—

London House, St. James's-square, S.W., May 22.—My dear Archdeacon,—I enclose two forms of prayer which have been drawn up to meet the very general and natural desire that our intercessions should be offered both in public and in private for the restoration of order, peace, and prosperity to distracted and suffering Ireland. The former prayer I authorise for use in the churches of this diocese. The other is recommended for individuals and families. May God in His mercy hear and grant the united petitions of His Church and people!—I am, your faithful friend and brother, J. LONDON.

Copies of these prayers may be obtained in any number at the depository of the Christian Knowledge Society, Northumberland-avenue.

A Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on Saturday the 20th inst. Earl Powis, vice-president of the Society, presided, and there also attended Alderman Finnis, treasurer, Hon. J. J. Carnegie, Rev. Sir Edward G. Moon, Bart., Dr. Currey, Dr. Sparrow Simpson, and W. J. Crichton, Messrs. Frederick Calvert, Q.C., J. Floyer, M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., C. J. Baker, G. C. Capper, John F. France, Lewis Loyd, W. Bayne Ranken, and Edward Thornton. The main business of the Court was the consideration of the applications of widows and aged single daughters of clergymen, to be elected to the pensions rendered vacant by death or resignation during the past year. The total number of these pensions is 712, and there were thirty-six vacancies to be filled up. Mr. Paget Bowman, the registrar, submitted a list of 160 applicants, most of them in pressing need of immediate assistance, and, the pensions having been allotted to the ladies deemed most deserving of them, temporary grants of money were made to almost all the unsuccessful candidates. It has been deemed expedient this year, as a temporary measure, to reduce the amount of the pensions from £20—the sum usually received by the pensioners when first elected—to £10, in consequence of the present depression in the funds of the Society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Society which was held in the Library of Lambeth Palace on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Earl Sydney (Lord-Lieutenant of Kent), Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., the Bishop of Dover, Archdeacon Harrison, the Rev. Canon Alcock, the Rev. Canon Hoare, and others. The Archbishop said it always struck him as extraordinary how much this Society was able to do with very small funds. The only way he could account for it was that the amount of the liberality of the diocese was by no means to be measured by the sums which passed through this Society. He did not think that the diocese of Canterbury lagged behind others in the matter of church-building. The population went on increasing, although not to the extraordinary extent it did in the Metropolitan diocese and that of Rochester, and people were always led to come forward whenever there was a crying want of additional church accommodation. Only two days ago he opened a new and important church at Norwood, and it had not, to his knowledge, received assistance from this or any other Society. Not long ago he opened another handsome church at Croydon. A Society like this might not be disposed to sanction such outlay as was incurred in these cases. But it showed that there was a vast amount of zeal on the part of the Churchmen of the diocese. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Archbishop, the proceedings ended.

A meeting of the Board of Management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46a, Pall Mall, on Wednesday afternoon, the Archdeacon of Middlesex in the chair. There were also present—Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart., Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Edward Thornton, Esq., Rev. Canon Nisbet, Rev. D. Anderson, Rev. J. F. Kitto, the Hon. Dudley Fortescue, Sir Thomas W. Waller, Bart., F. Calvert, Esq., Q.C., Rev. W. Crichton, Rev. Brownlow Maitland, G. F. Pollock, Esq., John Stephens, Esq., Rev. R. Whaler Bush, John F. France, Esq., H. C. Saunders, Esq., Q.C., and Jervoise Smith, Esq. The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee which stated that the amount of new money received since the commencement of the year had been £9,250 11s. 3d., which, with the balance on the 1st January, grants cancelled, &c., had given when divided in the proportions settled by the board, £3,464 16s. 11d. for living agents, and £6,959 13s. 10d. for material objects. The former sum remains still available for the grants to be made in June; out of the latter sum grants have been made for clergymen's residences amounting to £692 7s. 1d.; for schools, £100; for mission buildings, £1,632 19s. 4d.; and for churches, £4,489 10s. 11d.; leaving a balance for future grants of £44 16s. 7d. £100 6s. 6d. had been received for special or local special objects. The eighth instalment of Her Majesty's gift had been received, and grants made of £625, leaving a balance of £678 12s. The usual sermons on behalf of the fund were preached on Sunday, May 7. The collections received have been £3,065 19s. 1d. from 167 churches. Of these 21 contributed nothing last year, and omitting these the receipts from the remaining 146 show a gain this year of £394 4s.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Oxford, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing an address from Bishop Steere, the head of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, who is now on a short visit to England for the benefit of his health. Canon Ince presided, and among those present were the Provost of Worcester, Canon King, Professor Burrows, Rev. C. E. Hammond, &c. The Chairman remarked that the Mission bore the name of the Universities through an appeal that was made years ago by Dr. Livingstone when he returned to England after his first exploration. It had gone on with varying vicissitudes of success and discouragement until now it had obtained a firm hold, its headquarters being on the island of Zanzibar. They had lately heard the news of the death of Mr. Janson, who went out after a short probation at Oxford. Bishop Steere said that the Mission was called the Central African because Zanzibar was equatorial, and it was the place where rescued slaves were set free by British men-of-war, and these people had no one to look to but the heads of the mission. They had sewing classes for the women, and instruction classes for the men, and two hundred boys and girls who had been found on board the slave dhows, without anyone to take care of them, entirely depended upon the missionaries. Some of the rescued people were printers, and they had printed the whole of the New and part of the Old Testaments, the Prayer-Book, a book of 170 hymns, and reading, grammar, and arithmetic books. He hoped to take back with him some men who would forward and maintain the work, including among them an African, who was brought when a boy to Zanzibar by an English ship. He was now in Oxford, and was ready to take his place among the candidates for ordination by the Bishop of Oxford. Canon King thanked the Bishop for his interesting address, and the meeting terminated.

The Rochester Diocesan Conference met on Thursday in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, under the presidency of the Bishop. In opening the proceedings the Bishop stated that they were deliberately committed to immediate action in respect of church building. Having to consider what should be done, he determined, in order not to lose time, to refer the matter to the standing committee of the Conference, which he regarded as the best interpreter of the wishes of the diocese. The scheme might excite criticism, for that was just what those wished for who knew the facts; but they could have no fear if only they were honest and just. A Bill was being promoted for doing away with the objectionable manner in which the present stipend of the chaplain of St. Saviour's was raised, and when it became law steps would be taken for the restoration of the church so as to make it worthy of being the Cathedral church of South London. The Ven. Archdeacon Burney (of Kingston) presented the report of the Committee on Spiritual Aid, and moved:—

That a Diocesan Committee be formed to act in conjunction with the central societies for the supply of additional clergy, according to the scheme submitted.

The Rev. C. F. Grant (Maidstone) moved as an amendment to add after the word "clergy," "and afford them such information as they may require." On being put to the vote, after a good deal of discussion, the amendment was carried by a large majority. The Ven. Archdeacon Burney next moved:—

That this Conference, considering the extension of the diaconate or the creation of a sub-diaconate would be of great value to the Church, hereby petitions Convocation to take such action in the matter as may seem desirable.

The resolution was agreed to. Canon Erskine Clarke moved:—

That it is desirable for the Conference to appoint a Law and Parliamentary Committee, which shall give attention to any proposed new legislation affecting the Church, and to all matters affecting the educational, charitable, financial, and other ecclesiastical interests of the Church and diocese.

After some discussion on the wording and scope of the resolution, it was agreed to, and the Conference then adjourned.

The Archdeacon of Middlesex (Dr. Hessey) delivered his annual Charge on Monday morning at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, where he had previously admitted the churchwardens. While defending the clergy and Churchmen generally from an indifference which had been defined to be "contentment to do their work by themselves, and let the results take their chance," he pointed out the evils arising from the lack of organisation and an approach to congregationalism. It was necessary, therefore, not merely to defend the outworks by supporting the Church Defence Institution, but to develope the internal organisation of the Church by utilising Convocation, Diocesan Conferences, and the Central Council of Clerical and Lay Deputies. If the laity were brought face to face with the clergy, abundant means for Church-work would be forthcoming. "Do not think that I am too sanguine, or that I am striking too high a note. What have the laity not done already, and what will they not do, if fully informed, for the Church and the glory of its Divine Head? Attention was drawn a good many years ago to the ruinous state of our parish churches. The laity took up the matter, and now a neglected church is an exception throughout the kingdom. Week after week we have heard of wondrous gifts flowing into God's treasury for restorations. New bishoprics have been wanted. Two have been already founded, a third is all but founded. A new town arose called Barrow-in-Furness. The great territorial Duke who owned it built I know not how many churches for its people. The other day it was heard that a Suffragan Bishop was required for the southern part of the diocese of St. Albans. A few laymen met, and immediately almost an income of £1,000 a year was guaranteed for the space of five years. I recently made an appeal for £500 a year for two years for two missionary chaplains for the Bishop of Bedford. It was forthwith supplied. And so it will be. When the diocese meets together in solemn conclave, we may depend upon it that men will give of their substance as they have never given before to the spiritual needs of the uneducated and the poor." The Archdeacon concluded by an analysis of the Church Bills before Parliament, most of which (except those for dealing with pluralities, the removal of City churches, and for releasing Mr. Green) he condemned as crude and objectionable. He pleaded for tender dealing with the Salvation Army, and eulogised the fair treatment of Church schools and training colleges by Mr. Mundella.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its usual monthly meeting at the Society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W., on Thursday last, Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. There were also present Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Windsor Clive, M.P., the Revs. H. Frank Johnson, T. W. Perry, and R. T. West, D.D.; Messrs. John Boodle, J. F. France, A. Powell, F. S. Powell, F. H. Rooke, E. Thornton, and Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—

Building a new church at Hove, St. Barnabas, near Brighton, £125; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Aldham, St. Mary, near Ipswich, £10; Benfieldside, St. Cuthbert, Durham, £25; Dropham, near Wymondham, £15; Leverton, St. Helen, near Boston, Lincoln, £20; Mowsley, St. Nicholas, near Rugby, £20; Peterborough, St. John, £50; and Wichling, St. Margaret, near Sittingbourne, Kent, £20. Under urgent circumstances the grant recently made towards enlarging All Saints Church, Lewes, Sussex, was increased from £10 to £25. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building a school church at St. Agnes mission, in the parish of St. Barnabas, Ashley-road, Bristol, £15; and the grants made from this fund at the last meeting were each increased from £10 to £20 towards building mission churches at Abbey-street, St. Andrew, Bermondsey, Surrey; Holy Cross in the parish of St. Bartholomew, Bradford; Liswerry, in the parish of Maindee, near Newport, Monmouth; Nantyglo, near Brynmawr, Monmouth; Shaftesbury-road, in the parish of Mere, Wilts; and Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

The Society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Ash, Holy Trinity, Somerset; and Portsea, St. Michael, Hants.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

THE REV. MR. ENRAGHT V. LORD PENZANCE AND JOHN PERKINS.

This was an appeal to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal affirming a judgment of the Queen's Bench Division, discharging a rule *nisi* obtained by the appellant for a writ of prohibition directed to the respondents, and intended to prohibit them from proceeding against the appellant in respect of an inhibition issued against him in respect of certain ecclesiastical offences.

The appellant, the Rev. Richard William Enraght, is the vicar of the parish of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, in the diocese of Worcester, and the respondent, Mr. John Perkins, was at the time of the commencement of these proceedings churchwarden of that parish. On the 14th of April, 1879, the respondent, Mr. John Perkins, acting in his official capacity, sent a representation to the Bishop of Worcester charging the appellant with having committed fourteen separate ecclesiastical offences, among others with having worn or permitted to be worn during Divine service certain unlawful ecclesiastical vestments—namely, "a vestment known as an alb, a vestment known as a chasuble, and a vestment known as a biretta." The Bishop of Worcester transmitted the representation to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and on the 13th of June, 1879, the latter sent a requisition to Lord Penzance, requiring him to hear and determine the matter of the representation. The case came on for hearing before Lord Penzance in August, 1879, when the learned Judge pronounced and declared that the appellant had committed all the offences charged against him in the representation, and ordered that a monition should be issued in accordance with such judgment, and condemned the appellant in costs. Accordingly, on the 28th of August of the same year, a monition was issued commanding the appellant to abstain from the offences set forth in the representation, "and also from all practices, acts, matters, and things of the same or a like nature." The appellant having disobeyed that monition, on the 9th of March, 1880, an inhibition was issued setting forth that the appellant had disobeyed the monition by, among other things, "having allowed his curate to wear certain ecclesiastical vestments—to wit, a vestment known as a biretta, and a vestment known as a stole"—there not having been any specific mention of a "stole" in the monition or in the representation—and ordering that for such disobedience the appellant should be inhibited "for a term of three months from the time of the publication of the inhibition, and thereafter until the same shall have been duly relaxed," from performing any service of the Church or otherwise exercising the cure of souls within the diocese. Notwithstanding the inhibition the appellant continued to perform Divine service in his church, and accordingly, on the 20th of November, 1880, Lord Penzance pronounced the appellant guilty of contumacy and contempt of the law and jurisdiction ecclesiastical in not obeying the inhibition, and ordered that his contempt should be signified under the provisions of the 53-9, 3, c. 127. The result was that on the 27th of November, 1880, the appellant was arrested under a writ *de contumace capiendo* for disobedience to the inhibition, whereupon he applied to the Queen's Bench Division for a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to his discharge from custody, and for a writ of prohibition to prohibit Lord Penzance from proceeding further in the matter of the representation, or in the monition or inhibition obtained thereon. Rules having been granted on both points, they were both subsequently discharged by the Queen's Bench Division, on which the appellant appealed to the Court of Appeal, which granted his appeal so far as it related to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged him from custody, but refused his appeal in the matter of the prohibition. The appellant now appealed only from so much of the order of the Court as refused him the writ of prohibition.

The case was argued at the end of last month, when judgment was postponed.

Lord Blackburn, in delivering judgment, after going through the facts of the case said that two objections had been taken to the course of procedure taken by the learned Judge—the first being that the monition to abstain from all practices "of the same or of a like nature, or from unlawfully permitting the same or any of them," could not properly be applied to wearing a different kind of unlawful vestment. The Court of Appeal had decided against this objection on the ground that the Judge, having to decide whether his monition had been obeyed, had jurisdiction to inquire and determine whether what was done was a practice of the like nature with what had been specially forbidden. The matter, in his opinion, was a question of law and fact combined within the jurisdiction of the Judge, and consequently, even if he were wrong in his decision, it would afford no ground for prohibition. But there was a further point even more fatal to the appellant's case, for, assuming that it had been made out that the supposed breach of the monition, in permitting the wearing of a stole, was not a breach of the monition, yet it appeared clearly on the face of the inhibition that the incumbent had in person committed at least five complete separate acts of disobedience, any one of which would have justified an order to inhibit for the full period of three months. In these circumstances the order appealed from must be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

The other noble and learned Lords having concurred, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

The Vicar of Cranbrook, the Rev. T. A. Carr, brought the question of the right of the inhabitants of an ecclesiastical district to be married in the mother parish church before the Archidiaconal Court, at the late Visitation of the Archdeacon of Maidstone at Ashford. He was informed that while every parishioner has the ancient common law right of being married in the mother parish church, an Act of Parliament declares that banns of marriage shall be published and the marriage solemnised in one and the same place. When a parishioner has claimed marriage in the mother church, it is correct to publish the banns there only, although he may live in an ecclesiastical district carved out of the ancient parish. Dr. Lushington, Sir R. Phillimore, Sir Travers Twiss, Dr. Deane, &c., have all decided that a parishioner living in an ecclesiastical district, with a church legally sanctioned for marriage, has the option of being married either in the parish church or in the district church. It also appeared that the Registrar of the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the habit of granting the Archbishop's marriage licence for anyone living in the many St. Pancras districts to marry in the mother church of St. Pancras, London.

On Wednesday se'nnight, Messrs. Strong and Brooksbank, two justices of the peace, attended in the vestry of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to hear appeals against the issue of distress warrants for the non-payment of church-rates. Among those who objected to pay were Mr. W. Fielding and Mr. W. Stafford, the former contending that the rate had not been legally made, and the latter endeavouring to avoid payment on the ground that the rate had been levied on property which had been held by him for less than two years. This was amended, and the amount of the rate reduced from 15s. 5d. to 11s 6d., orders for payment being made in both cases. Both applicants then stated that distress would have to be levied, as "on principle they were determined to resist the rate."

The Court of Appeal decided on Thursday that the jewels given to a Mrs. Hwfa Williams, upon her marriage, for her separate use, were liable for debts incurred by her before marriage. A milliner had seized them to satisfy a judgment, and the Court decided that she was entitled to do so.

The medical student named Smythe, who was on Wednesday convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the manslaughter of a clergyman named Campbell by his neglect, was on Thursday sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, left Windsor on Friday evening last for Balmoral, where they arrived on Saturday afternoon.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) embarked on Thursday at Liverpool, on board the *Sarmatian* steamer, on her return to Canada.

A levée was held on Monday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on Thursday attended the distribution of prizes at the Medical School attached to Charing-cross Hospital, and afterwards visited the hospital, re-naming the Chandos and No. 2 Wards the Marie and the Alfred Wards. His Royal Highness expressed regret at hearing that thirty beds were closed for want of funds, and offered to contribute sufficient to maintain one of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Grafton died on Sunday of typhoid fever in the 63rd year of his age.

On Saturday the 25th annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution was held (after a special service at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster), at the National Society's rooms, Broad Sanctuary. There was a crowded attendance, which was presided over by the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P. (Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education). Mr. Mundella, in moving a resolution expressing approval of the Society's work, said that while he had only recently become aware of the existence of the Society he found that it was doing such a good work that he should be glad to give it substantial aid by becoming a subscriber. There were few present, however familiar they might be with the misfortunes which occasionally befell teachers—loss of life, loss of eyesight, their being stricken down sometimes suddenly by death, with orphans left behind—who could know more of the misfortunes than he had learned during his short experience at the Privy Council. His official position gave him an admirable insight into the position of teachers all over the kingdom. He had had to go through 500 or 600 applications for pensions and gratuities, so that he knew pretty well the claims teachers had upon the laity generally. It was very satisfactory that the friends of the Society did so much for themselves. That was a point on which he wished more stress was laid. In the past they had had to do with many teachers in the National schools, because those schools had borne the burden and heat of the day. In the past the teachers of the National schools especially in the rural districts, had to do a great amount of work for a very small remuneration. Upon investigating the cases of a number of old teachers, many of whom had served even 50 years as teachers and were past three score and ten years, he was surprised to find that some were receiving a remuneration scarcely sufficient for bare subsistence. That was compensated for to some extent by their social status and by their knowledge that they were doing a good work; but certainly the remuneration was below that received by many an artisan. He was glad to know that education was not only more appreciated, but that the teachers' services were now better paid. He found that during the past ten years the teachers, both male and female, of the National Society, for instance, had benefited to an extent of nearly 20 per cent. increase upon the average earnings. There were to-day 18,130 certificated teachers employed by the National Society. The average earnings of schoolmasters in 1870 were £95 12s. 9d.; to-day they were £114 8s. 10d., and schoolmistresses in 1870 earned an average of £57 16s. 5d., and to-day £66 19s. 5d. No doubt even now there was room for considerable improvement in many cases. As to teachers as a body, he felt that they were a class which was doing more than any other to influence the next generation of English men and English women. They were the makers of the future England, and much depended upon them as to how it should be made. In common with other Englishmen, he was afraid they were deficient in one important characteristic, which he found so generally possessed by the profession in Scotland—viz., thrift. From the highest to the lowest he was afraid the English were an unthrifty people. There was no greater virtue they could cultivate than thrift; and in order that it might be properly cultivated they should set an example; and as they obtained an improved position he hoped that some portion of the increased remuneration would be set aside for the rainy day whenever it came. In going through the list of the many claimants upon the small fund at the disposal of the Education Department for pensions and gratuities, he had been struck with some strange things. First came the number of teachers among the applicants who had no means whatever to provide for the evil day. Then some of those who had the least to fall back upon were those who had lived in towns and had the highest salaries. The English teachers who had been the most thrifty were the teachers of the rural districts who had the smallest salaries. But there was one class of teachers who always had something to fall back upon, and those were the Scotch teachers. What the Scotch teachers could do the English teachers could do. What he wished was that when teachers arrived at three score years, and could no longer discharge their duties satisfactorily to the children, the managers, and themselves, they should have a fair income to fall back upon. They ought to have it, and he trusted that they would. In the meantime he expressed his satisfaction that there was that Benevolent Institution in existence, which did a great and good work, and very often at the time of great affliction and necessity, when the teacher was broken down and exhausted, he was so aided that he was enabled to tide over his difficulties for a few months until he recovered his health and position. Mr. Mundella then quoted some statistics to show the progress of the institution from its commencement twenty-five years ago, and said that although the funds had greatly increased they were utterly inadequate to meet the many claims made upon the committee. The number of teachers increased in a greater ratio than the subscriptions. He should be glad if he could announce that some organised effort was made—not Government help, for they should help themselves—but he would like to see some organised system by an actuarial payment, so that all teachers might secure a certain sum in case of sickness, and when they reached the age when they ought to retire from the profession. He was not quite prepared to state how that could be done, but if anyone had a definite idea on the subject he hoped they would communicate with others in the profession and formulate some scheme which could be adopted for their benefit.

"Oh, those flies!" is an exclamation often used by irate householders at this time of year. London certainly seems to be afflicted above other towns in the matter of flies, which become a perfect nuisance as the summer advances. Happily some industrious genius has given us "Myocom," a tasty and attractive gum, which captures flies at a perfectly wonderful pace. By simply taking a piece of twine and rubbing it with a little of the gum, and then suspending it from the ceiling, the careful housekeeper can clear a room of the little pests in a few moments. Messrs. Thomas Christy and Co., of 155, Fenchurch-street, London, are the wholesale proprietors, but the gum may be obtained from any chemist.

An Eton boy named Donaldson was drowned on Wednesday by the swamping of his boat. Mr. C. W. Pettit, an undergraduate of Keble College, Oxford, was drowned on the Isis on Tuesday by the overturning of his canoe.

The Derby Stakes at Epsom was won on Wednesday by the Duke of Westminster's filly Shotover, defeating Quicklime, Sachem, and eleven other horses.

Two artillery men left St. Helen's Fort, Portsmouth Harbour, on Wednesday night in a boat and were carried out to sea. One, it is supposed, fell overboard, as the other has been picked up dead in the boat off Hayling Island.

Lord Derby presided on Thursday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton. From the noble chairman's statement, it appeared that the financial condition of the hospital was satisfactory, the receipts being about £3,000 in excess of the previous year, but this increase was principally due to the new legacies, which, of course, unfortunately meant the withdrawal of a certain amount of annual subscriptions. The total expenses were £36,715, and it was necessary that the friends of the hospital should exert themselves, and the committee would gladly see the source of income from subscriptions doubled. It was a mistake that some people had fallen into to suppose that the hospital was richly endowed. Such was not the case. There was great need of increased income to enable the committee to carry on effectively the work in the new building to be opened on the 13th of June next, and he trusted that, as they were going to set up 137 new beds, the £10,000 extra income required would be forthcoming. The cost of the new building had more than absorbed the large legacy left by the late Miss Read, of Stamford-street. Votes of thanks to the medical officers and to Lord Derby closed the proceedings. The governors present were the Hon. John Fiennes, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. E. P. Beckwith, Mr. J. D. Rochfort, General Warre, C.B., Mr. Horatio Dain, Mr. William Needham, the Rev. Mr. Edward Hussey, Mr. R. Gillespie, Mr. Arthur Warre, and Dr. Williams and Dr. Tatham. Mr. George Dobbin was also in attendance.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened on Thursday in Edinburgh with the usual state ceremonial. Lord Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held a Levée at Holyrood Palace at eleven o'clock, which was attended by local municipal bodies, representative noblemen, and leading clergymen of the Church. Thereafter his Lordship, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen and suite, went in procession to St. Giles's Cathedral, where service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart, the retiring Moderator of the Assembly. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with soldiers, and the pageant was witnessed by large crowds of spectators who were on Calton Hill and occupied the pavements along the greater portion of the way between Holyrood and the Cathedral. At the conclusion of the service in the Cathedral, Lord Aberdeen proceeded to the Assembly Hall where the Assembly was constituted.

The following letter has been written by Cardinal Manning:—"Archbishop's-house, May 10.—To the Very Rev. Canon Gilbert, D.D., Vicar-General of the (R.C.) Archdiocese of Westminster.—Rev. and Dear Vicar-General, some years ago the Bishops laid before Lord Chelmsford's Commission on the Marriage Laws certain points on which modification would be desirable. One was for some provision by which the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after a dispensation from the Holy See had been obtained, might be legalised. These words of ours have been quoted by the promoters of such marriages as favourable to their views. Nothing was further from the intention of the Bishops. 1. The law of the Catholic Church forbids and annuls the marriage with a deceased wife's sister. 2. The law of England on this point is to this moment Catholic, and supports the discipline of the Church. 3. The Holy See can alone dispense in such cases, and it never dispenses, except (1) rarely, (2) with reluctance, and (3) for grave reasons and to avoid greater evils. 4. To abolish the law which prohibits such marriages would have the effect of throwing open as lawful to everybody that which in few, rare, and exceptional cases is reluctantly given to avoid greater evils. 5. And this throwing open of the civil law would encourage and multiply such marriages in direct opposition to the discipline of the Catholic Church, and to the grave and dangerous disturbance of domestic life. Better far is it that a few cases should still suffer a legal hardship than that the home life of our whole commonwealth should be seriously endangered. I trust that all Catholics in either House of Parliament will vote firmly and always against such a change in the statute law. You may use this letter to satisfy any doubts as to the subject of it.—Believe me, always yours faithfully, Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop."

On Monday the anniversary celebration of the Salvation Army was held at Exeter Hall. The morning meeting was devoted to the consideration of Family Religion, and addresses were delivered to an audience which (says the *Daily Chronicle*) nearly filled the body of the hall, by Mrs. Booth, Mrs. (Captain) Shepherd, Mrs. Noe Walker, and Mrs. Pepper. Mrs. Booth, who spoke with much energy, said that many sorrowful admissions had been made to her of the waywardness in after years of children who had given promise of a good future. This failure she traced to the prevalence of sham religion, or else a mere "Sunday" religion on the part of parents. If parents wished their children to be religious they must begin with themselves. Being thoroughly devoted to God, putting the interests of Christ's kingdom before self or family interest, being, in short, fully saved—parents would have, in the next place, to believe in the possibility of the conversion of their children. She considered it was reasonable and in the nature of things, that designing the restoration of the human race, God should cause His Spirit to strive particularly with children. If parents really wanted the blessing of salvation for their children, they should be more in earnest about it than they were about their secular attainments or worldly success. Education was a good thing, but in much of the advanced education of the present day scepticism crept in. Again, many scholastic establishments were full of worldliness. Salvation should not be put at the tail-end of education, but at the beginning of it; and, if a suitable religious school could not be found, then let the children be educated under the immediate eye of the parent. The advice she gave to others was such as she had herself practised, and she had her reward in the salvation of her sons and daughters, to whom it might be given to be pioneers of a great extension of the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. The last point upon which she dwelt was the necessity of leading the saved children into entire sanctification. She denied that saved children must needs be prigs. They had the spirit of God as much as, or perhaps more than, saved adults, and could they not trust God to keep the young as well as the old, and keep them as humble and devout as their seniors? She would be glad if a little anxiety were shown by some parents to avoid pandering to their children's pride by praising their good looks or attainments. That was more likely to make them prigs than the inculcation of real religion. The afternoon meeting was appropriated to the doctrine of Holy Living. In the evening, when the hall, including the gallery, was crowded to the doors, the arrangement was to have had a meeting of sympathisers, Earl Cairns in the chair; but "General" Booth explained that Lord Cairns had on the Monday attended a Salvation Army service at Clapton, and was so pleased with what he heard and saw that he advised the leaders of the Army to defer the sympathisers' meeting, so that it might be arranged on a more imposing scale. If the demonstration were postponed until after the Convocation had considered the movement, many of the clergy and Bishops might join in it. "Well," added the General, "we are in the predicament of having to sympathise with ourselves. I sympathise with this movement very much." ("Amen," and laughter.) In the course of some further remarks the General said some of their friends were afraid that the enthusiasm of the Army would die out, and that the organisation after a time would break down. But they had been going now seventeen years. So far from there being any falling off in the pace of the Army, the number of the corps had risen from 304 to 312 during the week, and the number of officers and cadets wholly devoted to the work had risen from 645 to 681 in the same period. During the evening addresses were delivered by Commissioner Railton; by a converted burglar; by a magistrate from Exeter, who promised £100 to the movement; by the Rev. Mr. Ryder, a clergyman of the Church of England, who had found sanctification at an Army holiness meeting at Whitechapel; by Judge Tucker, who is to be the leader of an expedition of the Salvation Army to India; by Mrs. Onslow, wife of the member for Guildford, who spoke of the spiritual benefit she had derived from intercourse with Mrs. Booth; by Commissioner Sherwood, and by Mr. John Cory, of Cardiff, who appreciated the Army because it was against all forms of evil. The Rev. Dr. Hutton, of the Church of England, said he had been in many a glorious Cathedral, and witnessed many a beautiful service, but he never saw such a sight in any church or Cathedral as he did at one of the meetings at Clapton. On the countenances of the people was written the peace of God which passeth all understanding. He was glad he had never spoken disparagingly of the Army, but went and saw it before he made up his mind. At the Army meetings they did what was not done in the churches—made a reverential, joyful shout to the Lord. "Colonel" Clibborn spoke of the successful character of the work of the Armée de Salut in Paris. At the services, in response to invitation, several hundred persons stood up in indication of their acceptance of salvation from all sin and unreserved dedication to work for God.

Sir John Holker, who died on Wednesday morning after a short illness, at his London residence, was a son of the late Mr. Samuel Holker, a manufacturer, of Bury, Lancashire, by his marriage with Sarah, a daughter of Mr. J. Brocklehurst. He was born at Bury on March 24, 1828. Educated at the Bury Grammar School, he was intended for the legal profession, and was originally articled to Mr. Eastham, solicitor, of Kirkby Lonsdale, but in 1851 was entered as a student at Gray's-inn. In 1854 he was called to the Bar by that Society, when he chose the Northern Circuit, and practised for some years solely as a local barrister at Manchester. In 1864 he came to London, and from that time down to his elevation to the Bench at the beginning of the present year he enjoyed a very large and general practice, frequently going on circuit on special retainers. That his success was tolerably rapid may be inferred from the fact that he received silk in 1868, after only fourteen years' practice as a junior. Four years after he took silk he came forward as a candidate for Preston in the Conservative interest, and was elected in September, 1872, as the successor of the late Sir G. T. Hesketh, and the colleague of the late Mr. Edward Hermon. He was chosen by Mr. Disraeli to be Solicitor-General on the formation of his Government in April, 1874. He received in the December following the honour of knighthood, and in November, 1875, he became Attorney-General, on the promotion of the senior Law Officer of the Crown, Sir Richard Baggallay, to a Lord Justiceship. He had been returned at the general election of 1874, again in conjunction with Mr. Hermon, defeating the Liberal candidate, Mr. Mottershead, by over 1,600 votes; but at the general election of April, 1880, in which he and the late Mr. Hermon were again the Conservative candidates, his majority over Mr. George Bahr, the Liberal candidate was only 300 votes. The general election of 1880 having relieved him from office, he devoted himself with renewed ardour to his professional duties, which he continued to perform until the close of the Christmas vacation on January 10th last, when the Premier and the Lord Chancellor appointed him to succeed the late Lord Justice Lush as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. Sir John Holker was twice married—first, in 1861, to Miss Jane Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. James Wilson, of Eccles, near Manchester, and she dying in 1864, secondly, in 1874, to Mary Lucia, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick MacHugh, of Cheetham-hill, Manchester.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

A compositor, named Stroud, living at 40, Westmoreland-street, Walworth, committed suicide on Thursday morning. He had sold the house in which he resided, and was negotiating for a beer-house. He had paid £50 deposit, and having for some reason wanted to back out of the purchase he was threatened with the legal consequences. During the past few days this had worried him a great deal, added to which he was a betting man, and had on Wednesday night told his wife that he had lost money over the Derby. On Thursday morning he got up early, for the purpose, he said, of making up his betting-book, and went downstairs. About eight o'clock his wife went down to the kitchen, and saw the dead body of her husband hanging in the doorway by the rope of a child's swing attached to the crossbeam of the door.

On Thursday morning an omnibus accident occurred in the Walworth-road, close to Carter-street Police-station. The omnibus was one of those which ply between Camberwell-gate and Hackney, and was full of passengers both inside and out. It was proceeding at an ordinary pace, when suddenly the axle of the near hind wheel snapped, and the vehicle fell completely over on its side, covering part of the foot-pavement. Those outside were pitched on the pavement, but all fortunately escaped injury beyond a severe shaking and fright. The inside passengers were less fortunate. The door being fastened, they could not get out until it was wrenched from its hinges; but in about five minutes however, they were all extricated, many being cut and bleeding. One elderly gentleman was seriously injured in the head.

During a terrific thunderstorm in Worcestershire, on Thursday, two women, employed at Ruswick, on a farm, were struck by lightning while sheltering under an elm tree. One woman has since died, and the other woman lies in a precarious state.

A fire broke out on Friday in a house at Maybole, near Ayr. A woman, aged 90, and two sisters, both cripples, were burnt to death.

On Wednesday morning the Rev. Dr. William Hanna, the well-known Scotch divine, died in London after a brief illness, in the 74th year of his age. He had been abroad for a short time, and on his return to London about a fortnight ago suffered a stroke of paralysis. The deceased was a son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanna, Professor of Theology at Belfast. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was ordained in 1835 minister of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Chalmers, and along with his father-in-law left the Established Church at the disruption. In 1850 Dr. Hanna was called to Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, and was for about 16 years colleague of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie. He resigned his charge about 15 years ago on account of ill-health. Dr. Hanna was for several years editor of the *North British Review*, and also contributed to various religious periodicals. He was long on intimate terms with Thomas Carlyle, Dean Stanley, Dr. John Brown, and other literary men. In 1864 the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of D.D. upon Dr. Hanna, who was also an LL.D. of the University of Glasgow.

A bazaar, in aid of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was opened on Thursday at the Kensington Townhall by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship, who was accompanied by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the Countess of Dysart, Lady Burdett, Sir Spenser St. John, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, and Mrs. Carnegie, was received upon her arrival by the Rev. the Hon. E. Carr Glyn, Canon Farrar, the Rev. W. Benham, and Dr. Pigott, and conducted to the platform, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants. After prayers by the vicar of Kensington, Lady Burdett-Coutts said it was with great pleasure she had consented to attend for the purpose of opening the bazaar, which was designed to aid a most useful institution. At the present moment the Clergy Relief Corporation was beset with appeals of the most urgent and pressing nature. The effects of the depression which existed in agricultural districts had been very seriously felt by the clergy. In many cases the farmers had been unable to pay the rent of the glebe lands or the tithes, and the reduced value of the glebes had in too many instances involved serious and well-nigh ruinous loss. Thus many who in former years had been benefactors to the corporation were now actually compelled to seek its aid. The Baroness pictured in eloquent terms the sad lot of a clergyman's widow and children compelled to leave the pleasant parsonage house where many happy years had been spent, with the additional misfortune of being liable for dilapidations, and this, too, following upon a term during which the income might have been seriously reduced. Sickness, suffering, and sorrow beset many a parsonage, and this corporation, which afforded immediate assistance, was eminently worthy of public support.—Canon Farrar, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Baroness for her kind presence, earnestly commended the charity to the attention of the benevolent, dwelling particularly on the promptness with which relief was afforded, the invariable delicacy with which the preliminary investigations were conducted, and the economy with which the whole business of the corporation was carried out. The Rev. W. Benham seconded the motion, and reminded those present that the Clergy Relief Corporation differed from the majority of benevolent institutions in that it did not grant pensions, but relieved cases of distress from time to time as they arose, after strict and careful investigation. The vote of thanks having been cordially passed, the Baroness and party made the tour of the room, and made extensive purchases. The stalls were simply but tastefully decorated, and the stall-holders included Mrs. Pratt-Barlow (who has for many years exerted herself on behalf of the charity in a similar manner), Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Stenton Eardley, Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. H. Longman, Mrs. Starkes, the Misses Clarke, Longman, Rivington, Adair, Merriman, and many others.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., a d 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "Keating's Worm Tablets." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest childr en. Price 1s. 1½d of all Chemists.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

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COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business, amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

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is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

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COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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BIRTHS.

May 19, at Sinclair House, Holywell, Oxford, the wife of F. H. PETERS, of University College, of a daughter.

May 19, the wife of the Rev. E. G. B. INGE, Curate of Luddenden, of a daughter.

May 20, at Ripple Court, Kent, the Lady SARAH SLADEN, of a daughter.

May 21, at The Haughs, Upton-on-Severn, the wife of GEORGE COVENTRY, Esq., of a son.

May 23, at the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of LEONARD CANE, M.D. Lond., B.S., of a son.

May 23, at 34, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of ROCKSAVAGE, of a daughter.

May 24, at Eccleston-square, the wife of Lt.-Colonel DUDLEY SAMPSON, of Buxshalls, Lindfield, of a son.

May 24, at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Southampton, the wife of JAMES FEWINGS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 17, at Holy Trinity Church, Bingley, Yorkshire, TOM, eldest son of JAMES GARNETT, of Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, to EDITH FANNY, eldest daughter of THOMAS GARNETT, Oakwood, Bingley.

May 18, at St. Margaret's, Ilkley, WALTER HOLDSWORTH, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Spring Hall, Halifax, to EMILY, fourth daughter of JOHN WILLIAM ATKINSON, of St. John's Ilkely.

May 19, at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, RUTLAND SAUNDERS, youngest son of EDWARD SAUNDERS, of Brooklyns, Denmark-road, Kingston-on-Thames, to BEATRICE JESSIE, only daughter of SAMUEL FRY, of Sherrington House, Kingston-on-Thames.

May 20, at St. Mary's, Moorfields, JOHN FRANCIS CAILLE HEDDLE, to ADELINA ISABELLA, only daughter of ANTONIO SEFI, 20, Aberdeen-park, Highbury.

May 24, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, HENRY HALL DARE, Esq., Under Treasurer of the Inner Temple, second son of the late R. W. Hall Dare, Esq., M.P. for South Essex, to ALICE MARY, youngest daughter of the late DANIEL TUPPER, Esq., of Melrose, in the Island of Guernsey.

DEATHS.

April 23, at Dum Dum, Calcutta, LOUIS ROBERT FINCH, Lieut. 34th or 1st Batt. Border Regiment, fifth son of the Rev. Robert Finch, Rector of Pangbourne, Berks, in the 20th year of his age.

May 14, at Lansdowne, Southport, Lancashire, MARGARET, widow of the Rev. RICHARD BARTON ROBINSON, M.A., for many years Incumbent of Lytham, Lancashire.

May 14, at Maida-hill, CAROLINE ELIZA, daughter of the Rev. WM. BEDELL COULCHER, late Rector of Wattisfield, Suffolk, aged 58 years.

May 16, at Edinburgh, RICHARD HENRY BROWNE, Esq., late of 2, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W., in the 80th year of his age.

May 16, at Ledbury-road, Bayswater, Surgeon-Major W. S. CHAPMAN, A.M.D., retired, aged 44.

May 19, at Pontesbury Rectory, Salop, ANN HAWKES, in her 87th year.

May 19, at St. John's Rectory, March, AGNES MARION, younger daughter of EDWARD WELLS, rector of that parish, aged 24.

May 19, Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE MOORE LAMBERT, H.M. 31st Regt. (late Huntingdonshire), retired, fourth son of the late Richard Lambert, Esq., of Scotenai, Torquay, and formerly of Oak Lawn, Weybridge, Surrey.

May 19, at Oxford, accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a canoe, CHARLES WILLIAM PETTIT, of Keble College, only child of Wm. F. and M. A. Pettit, of Leighton Buzzard, aged 21.

May 21, at Guilsborough, Northampton, ELIZABETH, widow of the Rev. CHARLES ROBERTS, and daughter of the late Rev. G. De Smeth Kelly, Canon Residentiary of York, in her 81st year.

May 21, at Hawick, A. G. HUNTER, father of the Hon. W. W. Hunter, of the Indian Council, Calcutta, in his 75th year.

May 21, at 4, Grosvenor-place, WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of GRAFTON, in the 63rd year of his age.

May 23, at Himley Hall, the Lady WARD, in the 85th year of her age.

May 23, at Brighton, the Hon. Lady HENNIKER, widow of the late Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Baronet, aged 77.

May 24, at 77, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, the Rev. WILLIAM HANNA, D.D., LL.D., of Edinburgh.

May 25, at 47, Great Ormond-street, Mr. THOMAS JONES, many years Publisher and Bookseller, of Paternoster-row, in the 91st year of his age. R.I.P.

At Earl's Court, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge-Wells, the Lady GEORGINA MOLYNEUX, wife of the Hon. Francis George Molyneux, and daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, aged 77.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

First Appearance of Madame Pauline Lucca.—This Evening (Saturday), May 27, CARMEN (to commence at 8.15) will be produced: Carmen, Madame Pauline Lucca: Micaela, Madame Valleria, Escamillo, Mons. Bouhy: and Don José, Signor Lestellier. Conductor, Mons. Dupont. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Gedda, Mdlle. Reuters, Mdlle. H. Reuters, Mdlle. E. Reuters, and the Corps de Ballet.

Monday, May 29th, being Whit Monday, there will be no performance.

Madame Sembrich.—Tuesday, May 30th, LA SONNAMBULA. Madame Sembrich, Signor De Reszke, and Mons. Massart.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Wednesday, May 31st, L'ETOILE DU NORD (to commence at 8.15). Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Valleria, Signor Lestellier, and Mons. Gailhard.

Madame Albani.—Thursday, June 1st (first time this season), Wagner's Opera, LOHENGRIN (to commence at 8 o'clock). Madame Albani, Mdlle. Stahl, Signor Cotogni, and Mons. Sylva.

Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 5.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket.
German Opera, DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN, a Festival Play for four nights. Director, Mr. Angelo Neumann. Last Cycle.
To-night, (Saturday), May 27, SIEGFRIED; Monday Next, May 29, GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
Last appearance of Herr and Mdme. Vogl and Mdme. Reichter-Kindermann.
Conductor, Mr. Anton Seidl. Régisseur, Albert Petermann.
The remaining seats for this cycle may now be obtained for single nights at the following prices:—Grand tier boxes £12 12s.; pit tier boxes, £10 10s.; first tier boxes, £9 9s.; second tier boxes, £6 6s.; third tier boxes, £3 3s.; orchestra stalls, £2; grand circle stalls, £1 10s.; box seats, £1; amphitheatre stalls, 15s.; gallery stalls, 10s. In consequence of numerous solicitations received from the patrons of the gallery, the price of the nightly admission for the two remaining cycles, will be 2s. 6d. The gallery is unreserved, but the issue of tickets will be strictly limited to the available space. Full particulars and tickets to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, and also at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—
GERMAN OPERA.
Directors: H. Franke and B. Pollini.
Conductor, Herr Hans Richter.
This (Saturday) Evening, LOHENGRIN (Wagner). Lohengrin, Herr Winkelmann; Elsa, Frau Rosa Sucher; Ortrud, Frau Garso-Dely; Telramund, Herr Dr. Kraus; König, Herr J. Koegel; Heerrufer, Herr P. Ehrke.
Tuesday Next, DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Wednesday Next, FIDELIO.
Doors open 7.30. Commence at 8.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—
This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI.—This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A SIMPLE SWEEP.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—
To-night, at 8, OPRETTA. At 8.30, THOSE GIRLS. At 9.30, LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST (Burlesque). FRENCH PLAYS, Monday Next.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 9, THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE. Preceeded at 7.45, by ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—
Every Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—
This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by at 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—
At 8, ON AN ISLAND. At 8.30, LONDON ASSURANCE.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—
This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.30, SINDBAD. At 8.45, LONG AGO. At 7.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS. At 8.30, AUNTIE: Mr. J. L. Toole. Conclude with BARDELL V. PICKWICK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Preceded, at 7.30, by WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, SUNSHINE. At 8.15, OUR BOYS. Whit-Monday, HUMANITY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—
Week ending June 3.
Monday (Whit-Monday)—Special Amusements. Gardiner's original Clown Cricketers. Grand Evening Military and Ballad Concert. Comic Opera, BILLEE TAYLOR. Dr. Lynn, the Electric Conjuror. Variety Entertainment, under the direction of Mr. Percy Williams. Band of Scots Guards. Band of Royal Engineers. Company's Military Band. Hungarian Band. Company's Orchestral Band. A host of special attractions. Tuesday—Comedy, CRUTCH AND TOOTHPICK. Wednesday—Comic Opera, BILLEE TAYLOR. Thursday—Comic Opera. Friday—Comic Opera. Saturday—Saturday Concert.
DAILY—Last Week of the International Electric Exhibition. The Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Orchestral Concerts (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Hungarian Band (J. Barczy). Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Lighted at Dusk by Electric Light. Skating Rink. Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre).
Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—Stupendous and Unrivalled Attractions. Paul Martinetti and Troupe in Grand new Comic Absurdity. Grand Variety Entertainment on a scale of Unsurpassed Magnificence. The Aviaries, Tanks (newly stocked), Insectorium, &c., are now on view daily. Admission to One and All Entertainments, One Shilling. No extra charges.

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GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, & BATTERIES.

THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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"GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER of IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," is the title of a pamphlet which will repay perusal, and give every sufferer that confidence in PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ELECTRIC APPLIANCES which they deserve.

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31st March, 1880.

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LATEST NEWS.

Cairo, May 26.

In diplomatic circles here it is considered almost certain that the Egyptian Ministry and the military party will reject the ultimatum presented by the British and French Consuls General.

St. Petersburg, May 26.

Despatches received here report that fighting has taken place between the Persians and the Kurds. The latter attacked and pillaged the territory of Sinasakis, in the government of Aderbeidschan. The Persian troops captured the Kurdish chief, Chalikat Schadiak, who was formerly a Persian subject.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian are expected to arrive to-day at Hatfield House, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

We have private intelligence from Dublin of a most serious character as well as of undoubted authenticity. We fear that it is only too true that the miscreants who planned the recent assassinations are contemplating further operations on a larger scale, and at once, although not in Dublin. We are no "alarmists," but our information—derived from a first-rate source—now positively confirms the suspicious rumours which have for some time past reached us from more than one quarter. The Government are fully on the alert, and we can only hope that these diabolical designs may be frustrated.

We hear, also, that there can now be scarcely any doubt that the Dublin murderers are still in hiding in that city. Indeed this fact is, we have every reason to believe, an open secret amongst the "I.R.B." (Fenian) circles there. The number of accomplices in the crime was probably very large.

We are authorised to confirm the report published yesterday, that the Bishopric of Newcastle has been accepted by the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Canon of Winchester.

We continue to receive absolute and conclusive proofs of the intimate connection, and, indeed, substantial union, which exists between the Irish Secret Societies and those which are established in England. We forbear at present to give details on this subject; but we desire to insist on the fact—for a fact it certainly is—that in this bond of union are included, not merely avowedly "Red" Societies, but Radical associations and "caucuses" whose wirepullers are Secret-Society-men—themselves committed to the support of a good deal more than most of their dupes have any idea of. With known Atheistic Socialists advanced to high places in the Realm, there is but little hope of any adequate attempts being made to counteract these powerful agencies for evil, which—as we happen to know—were never more active than they are at this moment. What we have stated above—especially as to the probability of a further increase of assassinations—will doubtless seem to many "but an idle tale." But we do not write without an intimate knowledge of the state of affairs, and of the energetic and dexterous manner in which the work of the revolutionary centres in England is being carried on by those who are entirely one with the Irish-American party of assassination.

The Irish party in the House of Commons is at present undergoing an important transition. We expect to see the formation of a new political group on extreme lines, which will probably include Messrs. Healy, Sexton, T. D. Sullivan, and Dillon, who will co-operate with Messrs. Egan and Davitt, and whose organ will be the *Nation* newspaper.

The gravity of the situation in Egypt induces us to point out that very few of our contemporaries seem to have grasped the real facts as to the position of Egyptian parties, and the true character of the "National" movement. It is a common mistake to identify Arabi Bey with the popular cause, and hence to draw one of two equally erroneous conclusions, namely, either that he is a patriotic leader, or that the "National" party is a myth invented to satisfy his greed of power. The truth—as Arabi Bey well knows—is that the Nationalists under the leadership of Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables, a man of undoubted ability and of rare integrity, are wholly opposed to Arabi's unscrupulous and selfish intrigues, the success of which would be fatal to their own aspirations. From what we know of the circumstances, we are decidedly of opinion that Arabi's fall from power is imminent; and that we may expect shortly to witness a successful issue to the policy of Sultan Pasha, whose patriotic moderation is now expressly recognised by the Western Powers.

Last Sunday evening the Bishop of Liverpool was present at the church of his lieutenant, the "Venerable" Archdeacon Bardsley. The congregation of St. Saviour's, Huskisson-street, doubtless felt the honour of his visit, and were suitably impressed by it. But, unfortunately, on the evening in question, one of the Lessons appointed to be read was that famous one in the first epistle of St. Timothy which opens with the celebrated injunction that a Bishop should be the husband of one wife. Either the Archdeacon or some of his subordinates, evidently considering that this would be rather too pointed when his lordship was present, changed the Lesson, and appointed one which a Bishop and a husband of a *third* wife could hear without a blush. This delicate consideration for his lordship was generally appreciated by the congregation; but it appears to us that it was a very dangerous precedent to set, and one scarcely in conformity with the laws of the Church.—*Liverpool Porcupine.*

SOCIETY.

The Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, is engaged to be married to Miss Evelyn Craven, second daughter of Mr. William and Lady Mary Craven.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Westbury and the Lady Agatha Tollemache, second and youngest daughter of Lady Huntingtower, and sister of the Earl of Dysart.

Also between Lord George Nevill, third son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, and Miss Soanes, only daughter of Temple Soanes, Esq., of Brenchley House, Tunbridge Wells.

Also between Lady Elizabeth Arthur, widow of Sir Frederick Arthur, and Admiral Derriman.

The marriage of the Rev. Archibald Augustus Knollys, M.A., of Brasenose College, son of the Rev. Canon Knollys, and godson of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, with Miss Constance Knollys, youngest daughter of General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., took place at noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., in the ancient chapel of Lambeth Palace, when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at the ceremony, attended by the Countess of Morton, Colonel Teesdale, and Captain Honnens. The ceremony, which was partly choral, was performed by the Primate, assisted by the Rev. Canon Knollys, M.A., rector of Wrotham, Kent, and attended by his Grace's chaplains, the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., and the Rev. John H. Ellison, M.A. The bridegroom was attended by his best man, the Rev. Neville Leigh, and the bride was attended by six bridesmaids—namely, Miss St. Aubyn, Miss Florence Carter-Wood, Miss Emma Knollys, Miss Mary Knollys, Miss Katherine Knollys, and Miss Constance Grey. The marriage service ended, the Archbishop and the Misses Tait, and Mrs. Davidson (his three daughters) conducted the Royal party through the great drawing rooms and the private apartments of the Palace, to his Grace's own library, where the "Registers" were all duly signed before Mr. Hassard, his Grace's principal registrar. After the Primate had certified having performed the marriage ceremony, the bride and bridegroom signed, and then the Prince and Princess of Wales and Crown Prince as attesting witnesses. The Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince were gracious enough also to sign the ancient Register Book of Lambeth Palace, as well as the Parish Registers. Afterwards General Sir W. Knollys received the Princess of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a small party at breakfast at his official residence in the Royal Court, House of Lords. Among the relatives and friends present in the adjoining rooms were the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Misses Tait, the Earl and Countess of Morton, Lord and Lady Colville and Hon. Miss Colville, Lady St. Aubyn and Miss St. Aubyn, Lady Alfred Hervey and Miss Hervey, Lady Harriet Warde, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn and Miss St. Aubyn, Mr. and Lady Horatia Erskine, Colonel Hon. W. and Mrs. Carington, General Stephenson, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Haig, Colonel Teesdale, Hon. Harriet Phipps, Colonel and Mrs. Chaine, Colonel and Mrs. Moncrieff, the Hon. and Rev. George and Mrs. Parnell, Captain and Mrs. Charles Gray, Colonel and Mrs. Knollys and Miss B. Knollys, Major and Mrs. H. Knollys, the Rev. Canon Knollys, the Rev. Erskine and Mrs. Knollys, the Rev. Neville Leigh, the Rev. Randall and Mrs. Davidson, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, Mr. Hassard, the Rev. W. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. John St. Aubyn, Mr. Piers St. Aubyn, Mrs. and Miss Gray, Miss Baillie, Dr. Hickman, Mr. and Miss Jarvis, Miss Chetwynd, Miss Morrice, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. C. Wright, Mr. A. Critchley Salmonson, Mr. Holzmann, Mr. North, Mrs. Edward Knollys and Miss Katherine Knollys, Miss Eyre, Mr. Francis Knollys, Mr. Cyprian Knollys, Miss Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. William Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay Knollys, Mr. Arnold White, and Mr. Oscar Clayton. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple took their departure for Birkhall, Ballater, Aberdeenshire, for the honeymoon. The bride's dress was composed of cream-brocaded satin, trimmed with Brussels lace flounces, and over a wreath of natural orange blossoms she wore a Honiton lace veil. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids' costumes were of cream Indian silk, with flounces of ficelle lace, the bodices and sashes being of cream gros de Londres. The two elder bridesmaids wore ficelle lace bonnets, relieved with crimson roses, and the four children wore hats of the same, crimson silk stockings, and cream-coloured gloves. Each lady carried a bouquet of flowers to harmonise with her dress. The Princess of Wales was attired in mouse-coloured striped velvet, with bonnet to match. Miss Elizabeth Knollys wore dark blue trimmed with crimson, and a crimson bonnet. Mrs. E. C. Knollys wore a pale grey satin trimmed with lace of the same colour, and bonnet to match; and Mrs. Grey, the bride's sister, wore a dress of white cashmere, the flounces being embroidered in white silk and a white lace bonnet with pale lilac flowers.

The marriage of Oliver Ormrod, Esq., youngest son of James Ormrod, Esq., of Halliwell Lodge, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and of Pen-y-lan, Denbighshire, North Wales, and Miss Emily Westropp Harrison Moreland, eldest surviving daughter of the late W. J. Harrison Moreland, Esq., J.P., LL.D., of Raheens Manor, Toomgraney, co. Clare, was celebrated on the 17th of May, at the church of St. Bartholomew, Dublin. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, assisted by the Rev. Canon Smith, vicar of St. Bartholomew. The bride (who was given away by her cousin, Mr. E. Crofton) wore a dress of the richest white satin and the new broché moire, handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace; a wreath of real orange blossoms intermixed with stephanotis and other white flowers, the large tulle veil being fastened with two diamond stars, the gift of her sisters; she also wore a diamond pendant, presented by Mr. Edward Crofton. The five bridesmaids were dressed alike in primrose-coloured silk, with long tulle veils and wreath of yellow marguerites. Each bridesmaid wore a plain gold bracelet, and carried a basket of beautiful white and yellow flowers, both being presented by the bridegroom, also a small copy of the marriage service, bound in white and gold, the gift of Gen. Westropp. The bride's travelling dress was ficelle cashmere, trimmed with handsome guipure embroidery, over a skirt of striped moire, with large full ruche round the edge. The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful.

The ball given at Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, on Friday, the 19th inst., in behalf of the Ladies' Work Society, 31, Sloane-street, under special Royal patronage, was a decided success, no doubt owing very much to the exertions of H.R.H. Princess Louise, who has taken a great interest in promoting the welfare of the Society since its earliest days. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Crown Prince of Denmark, honoured the ball by their presence. The Duke of Albany, who was one of the Royal patrons, was unable to attend. The Princess Louise was assisted in her labours of love by the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Northesk, Countess of Cadogan, the Countess of Rosslyn, the Countess of Listowel, the Countess of Bective, Viscountess Clifden, the Marchioness de Santurce, and other influential ladies in society, and the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Ribblesdale, Sir George Arthur, and several other gentlemen assisted the Princess by acting as stewards. Prince Frederick William of Hesse came early—shortly after eleven o'clock—the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family not coming till close upon midnight. The new dining saloon, which has just been added to the hotel, was appropriated for dancing. The orchestra was filled by the full band of the Royal Horse Guards. Directly after the arrival of the Royal Family dancing commenced, the Princess Louise honouring the Duke of Portland with her hand for the quadrille. About one o'clock supper was announced—a bijou apartment being exclusively set apart for the members of the Royal Family and their personal attendants. The spacious vestibule (hung with fine tapestry from the Royal Windsor Tapestry Works, and covered with a rich Eastern carpet) and the approaches to the principal rooms were remarkable for the excellence of their floral decorations. The preparations were on an extensive scale, and had been carried out under the direction of Mr. T. W. Cutler, a member of the committee of the society, who had designed and decorated the whole of the new rooms, which were used for the first time on this occasion. The Princess Louise looked remarkably well, and wore black. The Duchess of Edinburgh was in pale blue brocade and satin. The Countess of Onslow wore pale pink brocade and diamonds. The Countess of Bective was in black satin and lace, trimmed with jet, and she wore a pearl necklace; diamond bandeau confining her hair, and diamond bracelets. Lady Reay wore pale pink satin, several small diamond combs being arranged in her hair in most tasteful fashion. Lady Auckland's dress was of blue tulle and satin, with diamond stars in her hair. Lady Brayo wore rich green satin and diamonds. Lady Hothfield's dress was of a beautiful shade of blue moire, with which she wore diamond and pearl ornaments. The Dowager Marchioness of Waterford wore black, covered with jet, and diamond stars. Lady Eleanor Heneage's very pretty dress was of white tulle and satin, trimmed effectively with silver fringe. Lady Brassey wore white, with silver embroidery; diamonds and white feather in her hair. Lady Isabel Clayton was attired in white and gold, a broad band of gold satin in her hair being studded with diamonds. Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck was attired in an elegant dress of white satin and tulle; the flounces, which were of tulle, were edged with three rows of narrow satin ribbon; she wore a superb diamond necklace and pendant, and white feather aigrette in her hair. A beautiful dress had bodice and train of bronze plush, the petticoat being of blue satin, and the train edged with a ruche of blue. Another dress was of brown velvet and net, spotted with chenille; the back was made with skirt upon skirt of tulle, and across the front was a broad garland of beautiful pale yellow flowers, and a berthe of the same on the bodice. A pretty blue tulle dress was trimmed in most novel fashion with rose-red bows, with which a coquettish cap of white jet was worn, also relieved with a red bow.

A MORAL OLD MAN.

How meanly the Tories endeavour
To blacken the truths that I tell!
There was no understanding whatever
Between us and Mr. Parnell!
No bargainings, hagglings, or dealings,
Let malice invent all it can!
My guides were my own better feelings,
And I'm such a Moral Old Man!
Such a thoroughly Moral Old Man!

A Chief more austerely unbending
The Liberal Party ne'er knew:
But with Smith's Resolution impending,
What—what was a Leader to do?—
When my Party implored me to save it,
Of course to its rescue I ran:
And my excellent friend, Mr. Davitt,
Declares I'm a Moral Old Man?
An amazingly Moral Old Man.

Then, again, the Clôture—what though gory
The hand that I clasped in my need—
Should I spurn it, and bow to the Tory?
Ah, no! Never such was my creed!
So the Party but triumph, let Treason
Red-handed itself lead the van!
I at least am content, and with reason,
For I'm such a Moral Old Man!
Such a nervously Moral Old Man.

Of course all the outrage and murder
We knew was the work of the League;
But was anything ever absurder
Than charging us now with intrigue?
When Captain O'Shea from Kilmainham
Came bearing the Land Leaguers' plan,
How on earth could I longer detain 'em
When I'm such a Moral Old Man?
Such a kind-hearted Moral Old Man?

To and fro there were go-betweens handing
Such terms as each party thought good:
But in fact there was no understanding,
Because it was all understood.
Reddy's Bill?—Well, we'll take it in quarters:
'Tis indeed just the scheme I began:
If I find I can trust my supporters,
O, they'll find I'm a Moral Old Man!
Such a trustworthy Moral Old Man!

—*The People.* X. P. O. J.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. F ar	M
2. E m	U
3. N eve	R
4. I relan	D
5. A p	E
6. N adi	R

Note.—Light 1: "Freedom" has been allowed as a alternative to "Farm."

Correct solutions have been received from Arab, Bruce, Conjecture, Dumfoodle, Hampton Courtier, Ketha, Katydid, Lavecrep, Lathyrs, M.A.E.B., Mere Hazard, and Peewit.—12 correct, 24 incorrect; total, 36.

The Editor has decided to allow "Nihil" as an alternative to "Nominal;" the following have therefore been credited with correct solutions to Acrostic No. 10:—Alga, Bruce, Culverin, Cymro, Dumfoodle, Etak, Florence, Gui de Roi, Hadji, Hero, Iris, Jib, Ketha, Libys, Lance, Land o' Nod, Noremac, Spero, Tutamen, Two Countesses, Vieille Miss, Zanga, Zulus, and Zenobia.

"Mere Hazard."—Light 6 of Acrostic 10 is an allusion to a well-known nigger melody called "Buffalo girls, come out to-night."

"Lavecrep."—Will you kindly inform us who was the subject of the Acrostic you sent us last week?

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Twenty-sixth Quarter.)

Prom.

The power of Government is slight,
When *this* occurs in *that* each second night.

1.

I deck the infant, gird the warriors form,
Admit the sunshine, but repel the storm.

2.

I sound reveillé, victory declare,
And yearly once disturb the midnight air.

3.

He well deserved to win a name for patience,
Who meekly listened to *my* long orations.

4.

The blood-stained demagogue with unmoved face,
Said I, next day, should be his dwelling-place.

5.

Dazed prince, wronged king, and starving babes did find,
I could, though "more than kin" be "less than kind."

ZIEGELSTEIN.

The family of the storks contains a series of strange but very interesting birds, several of which are, no doubt, very familiar to the visitors to the gardens of the Zoological Society of London. Of these, the Malay Adjutant—*Leptopilus jvvanicus* (Horsf.)—is, from its odd manners, not the least in interest. In a very pleasantly written series of notes made on the birds of the Straits Settlements and of the Western States of the Malay Peninsula by Lieutenant Kelham, and published in the current number of *The Ibis*, we find the following graphic account of a pair of these birds which had been purchased by a detachment of the 74th Highlanders, who, in June, 1877, were stationed at Penang. The birds stood about three feet in height. They were never kept in confinement, and from the very first were allowed to roam over a large, open expanse of ground. They never seemed inclined to stray far, and very seldom ever attempted to fly. When they did so it was rather a failure, and consisted of a succession of bounds for about fifty yards, after which they appeared to be quite exhausted. They gave one quite the idea that their surroundings had but little attraction for them, as they would spend more than half the day standing motionless opposite each other, bill to bill, and with both their wings outspread, forming a most ludicrous picture. Sometimes, after standing like this for an hour or more, one or the other would occasionally raise and stretch out one of its legs as if it were stiff, but otherwise scarcely stirring a muscle. They were never heard to utter a sound. They were coarse feeders, and neither quality nor quantity seemed to trouble them much; one of them on an occasion gulped down one by one as fast as they could be thrown to it thirty-two small fishes, each about six inches in length, and evidently was ready for more. After they had been with the regiment about a month, one of them began to look downcast. One morning it remained basking in the sun for several hours, with outspread wings. Later in the day it lay down on the grass, with its eyes closed, and evidently very sick, and by it stood its brother, apparently quite unconcerned. Like this they remained until late in the afternoon, when the healthy bird was seen to put his head on one side, and, looking curiously at his sick comrade, proceeded to stir him up with his beak, without making him move; and on going to look he was found to be dead. A *post mortem* examination was immediately held, and in the poor bird's stomach were found the legs and claws of a large fowl, quite undigested, which were the apparent cause of the intense inflammation. While the investigation was going on, the surviving bird evidently regarded it with much interest, and as great lumps of muscle were stripped off his comrade's bones he gobbled them up. Having thus got a good meal, he at length stalked demurely away, satisfied with his afternoon's performance, and apparently thinking what a pity it was that he had not a brother dying every day.

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